

LOS ANGELES GRAPHIC

VOL. XLX--No. 9

LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 26, 1916

PRICE TEN CENTS

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE—The Graphic is published every Saturday at Los Angeles, Cal. The subscription price is \$2.50 a year; six months, \$1.40; three months, 75 cents, payable in advance; single copies, 10 cents. Sample copies free on application. News dealers and agents in the interior supplied direct from The Graphic office. Subscribers wishing their address changed should give their old as well as their new location. Checks, drafts, postal orders, etc., should be made payable to the Los Angeles Graphic. Address: Publication Office, 424 South Broadway. Telephone: A 4482; Broadway 6486. Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1914, at the postoffice at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

A. D. PORTER, Editor and Publisher.

OUR TRIBUTE TO MR. HUGHES

NO CANDIDATE for the office of President of the United States within the last generation has received a more genuinely enthusiastic greeting in Southern California than that which marked the appearance of Charles Evans Hughes at the Shrine Auditorium last Monday evening. It is not a mere play of words to say that it was truly a magnificent tribute—a tribute springing straight from the hearts of a multitude of thoughtful people, not drawn there by curiosity to hear a distinguished speaker, but impelled by a deep rooted conviction that his leadership pointed the way to a "revived" America.

This remarkable rally was the climactic episode of the Republican candidate's speech-making tour to the Pacific Coast, and from it Mr. Hughes may take the gratifying assurance that he will be well remembered at the polls in Southern California next November, by Republican and Progressive alike. It was not a partisan gathering, nor one that would have been satisfied to hear generalities spoken in the place of pledges given.

It looked to Mr. Hughes to reveal himself in the one and only light in which he may be acceptable to the people of Southern California—as a man keenly sensible to the obligations of the high office to which he aspires and fully prepared, if elected, to work to the end that we may have efficient government, a return to the policies which mean the protection of recognized human rights at home and abroad, and an assurance of the governmental safeguards to which employer and worker alike are entitled.

Mr. Hughes gave us a clear-cut epitome of his intent when he said:

"I stand for progress. I stand for honest and efficient government, for human rights, for proper regulation in the public interest, for the maintenance of individual incentive, for proper preparedness, for efficiency in every department, for a curtailing and remedying of every preventable abuse."

There could hardly be a more direct answer than this to our query as to Mr. Hughes' fitness to serve in the highest office within our gift.

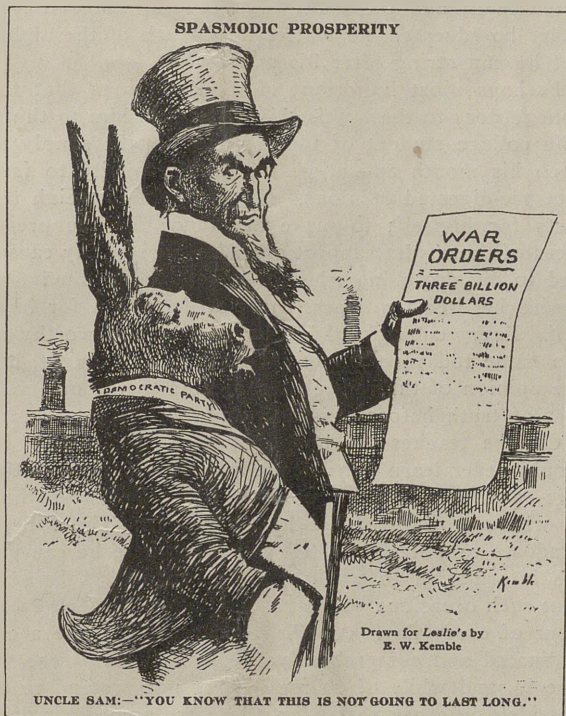
ON THE GENTLE ART OF TIPPING

THIS more or less wide decrying of the American institution of tipping is not unlike the prohibition movement. It is carried on principally by those who never indulge. Because the esthetic sensibilities of Anthony Comstock were shocked by what Mr. Ziegfeld considered legitimate amusement, it does not at all follow that any number of tired business men were not properly refreshed by an evening with the "Follies." No more is it conclusive that because certain persons object to parting with a quarter to an attentive servant that that right should be denied those who do not. Service in general is paid for by the proprietor, except in a few instances where those who stand and wait are made to depend solely on the gratuities which they receive. But the main body of the American traveling and dining public is affluent and willing to pay for value received; and when one has been particularly well served, and one's individual idiosyncracies made the subject for noticeable concern, it is only natural that there should be recognition on the part of the recipient. And that recognition is most widely appreciated when conveyed in terms of dimes and quarters and half dollars.

It is an aristocratic institution—tipping, and only another hall-mark of our commercial prosperity. So far as we can see there is no occasion for all this talk about its being an insidious evil and one calculated to wreck our system of service. Like many another gen-

erous inclination, it has been abused and taken advantage of. There is no sense in giving any check boy ten cents for watching over the well-being of one's hat while he is dining. There is little possibility that he will step upon it or otherwise vent his wrath in destructive fashion. That sort of service should be a part of any well-conducted hostelry's accommodations; and to encourage the expectation of fees of that kind is unnecessary. It is quite as absurd to determine upon any flat rate of fee such as ten per cent of the entire charge, since that only forces the man who is tipping for the sole, legitimate reason of acknowledging painstaking service to add something to the ten per cent to allow the personal factor to figure.

We are quite ready to admit that tipping is an evil, but like many another American evil, it has undoubtedly come to stay, and since it is possessed of obvious advantages, the best thing to do probably is to take consideration of them. So long as crossing a palm with silver is going to make it possible for one to catch his train when the taxicab driver "can't possibly make it," to have his toast done to a seemingly impossible shade of brown; or to have a wholly tender steak when the remainder of the hungry mad public is making sly remarks about the certain conspiracy twist butchers and dentists—just so long will tipping go on without complaint from the fortunate ones. And the man who demands the "best there is" without being willing to pay for it will continue to moan over the gross extravagance and general inefficiency of all service.



UNCLE SAM:—"YOU KNOW THAT THIS IS NOT GOING TO LAST LONG."

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY HIGHWAYS

THAT plan of the American Automobile Association proposed to the War College of the United States, now under consideration, provides for a military highway north of and paralleling the Mexican boundary. The "good roads act" signed by the President covers military as well as post roads. The expenditures under the act must be appropriated for purposes mutually agreed to by the United States and the state governments.

If a goodly portion of the \$85,000,000 appropriated can be expended on the construction of military main lines, which is too much to hope of anything so brazenly "pork," much will have been accomplished. For the swift movement of troops permanent military highways should be constructed connecting the different states. These roads should avoid using town and city streets, already built. The appropriations should not be used to improve present roads through congested districts of cities and towns. Rather, routes avoiding cities and towns should be selected, so that continuous traffic at a relatively high speed may be maintained by automobile traffic.

It is easy enough for towns and cities to build feeder lines or branch lines to the main trunk road. The military road under consideration would extend from Brownsville, Texas, to San Diego. There is room

for other military roads. Roads radiating from the central districts to the boundary trunk line would follow. We need no military protection on our northern border.

A permanent road of excellent construction and satisfactory width might be built for \$15,000 a mile. The Mexican section is now under consideration. The present need is imperative.

If the original colonies lying along the Atlantic could agree on a boundary road skirting the ocean, twelve to twenty miles inland, another section would be provided. The Atlantic section would run from Florida to Maine. A like provision on the Pacific coast would introduce system, simplicity and standard quality to an undertaking of national importance.

MEXICO STILL AN ISSUE

MEXICO is not a dead issue. November is yet in the distance, but the President, seemingly aware that he must answer for his Mexican policy to the people, is already preparing his defense. Lately, he has spoken through his distinguished secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, in what purports to be an authorized interview in the New York World. This paragraph from Secretary Lane is offered by him as explaining the Wilson policy in our harassed sister-republic:

"The policy of the United States toward Mexico is a policy of hope and helpfulness; it is a policy of Mexico for the Mexicans. That, after all, is the traditional policy of this country—it is the policy that drove Maximilian out of Mexico."

Well and good! But is it not the policy, too, that failed to drive banditry out of Mexico—that created a de facto authority which failed utterly and miserably to rise to its opportunity of giving Mexico even a semblance of law and order—that created a reign of terror and lawlessness along our own Southern border—that sealed the fate of hundreds of Americans who were in Mexico on peaceful missions and whose accumulations of years are now the loot of roving outlaws and thieves—that won distrust and contempt for the name American in Mexico and lost whatever prestige we enjoyed as a nation powerful enough and courageous enough to save Mexico from the unscrupulous hands that held to the throat of this neighbor by our own government's weak and futile policy—need only time to throttle her to death?

Surely there is need of defense from Mr. Wilson—a defense that will tax the eloquence and wit of Mr. Lane and every other voice which the administration can muster to satisfy the American people that the President has not been, as regards his Mexican policy, building on the shifting sands of theory and chance.

UNION OIL'S WISE STEP

TRULY a better day is dawning for workers in this section when a corporation of the size and importance of the Union Oil Company will voluntarily establish a plan of profit-sharing with its employees. The decision of this company's directors to take the step must awaken general approbation among all who approve of the soundness of giving direct financial rewards to loyal employees who contribute their full share toward making their employer's material success.

This is not a new principle in American business—its success has been proved elsewhere in the form of pensions, bonuses, and the like, and not many thoughtful business men are inclined to question its wisdom, although they themselves may not be in position to assume it as an obligation. The individual employer or the corporation counting employees as entitled to share in their profits undoubtedly feel that such an investment is not so much one of sentiment as of true economy, and that for the extra outlay of money there will be a return in increased loyalty, in industry, in efficiency and in watchfulness to prevent waste that will more than balance the account.

Directors of the Union may have had this thought in mind when they drew up their profit-sharing plan; and having adopted it we do not think they have erred. There may be something, too, in our belief that the employer who practices the principle of meeting his employe "half way" by creating, through his liberality

and foresight, the spirit of loyalty inside and respect outside is doing no more nor less than establishing a business defense which will make him impregnable against weakness or attack.

RECORD IS FAITHFUL REFLEX

WE rise to a defense of the Congressional Record, that much abused appendix of congress, without which the national legislative bodies would be as hopelessly barren of interpretive results as a sand dune is of flora. We will agree that much that is printed in the Record is a terrible waste of good white paper, but we find not a little daily profit and often entertainment in the pages of the greatly traduced publication.

What though the speeches printed never were heard on the floor of the house or senate? Their sponsors must stand for the sentiments published and while their constituents seldom read the long-winded effusions, many a gem of purest ray serene the diligent searchers has been able to pluck therefrom.

To the editorial writer, when live topics are scarce, or the mind runs dry, the Congressional Record is a friend in need, especially when a controversial subject is under discussion and the debate provokes partisan comment. Of course, the sophisticated reader understands and smiles at the interpellations printed for the consumption of bucolic constituents, to-wit: (prolonged applause), (applause and laughter), (laughter), (applause) deftly inserted at respective paragraphic intervals in a set speech. But let us forgive these little weaknesses and be grateful for the privilege of storing our minds with the forensic utterances.

The Congressional Record a bore? An epitome of dull-thud speeches? No, indeed. Much of the cleverest persiflage banded in the halls of congress have only come to light by reason of its preservation in this faithful reflex of congressional oratory and wit.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

THIRTY-FOUR states are on record as substituting workmen's compensation for liability laws. Investigations have shown that under liability laws, of every dollar paid out by the employer only about one-third the principal reached the workman, the remainder was dissipated in transit. To eliminate this wastage investigating committees recommend the adoption of workmen's compensation laws which would dispense with damage suits. Tests of the substitute plan have shown that in compensation states, of every dollar paid out by employers from seventy-five to ninety per cent reaches the workman. There has been much prejudice to overcome in many states among employers, due to ignorance of the governing facts, largely. In California, the complaint was widespread the first year of its operation, but it is now hard to find a fair-minded employer who is in rebellion. The verdict is practically unanimous in favor of the workmen's compensation measure. It is better for the employer, since he no longer is the prey of designing "accident" lawyers, while the workman injured receives more nearly his just recompense instead of having to divide the award, after a long struggle, with his lawyer.

TOO EASY WITH PROMISES

OF course President Wilson has a perfect right to change his mind as often as he pleases, but that is quite different from repudiating distinct promises made to get votes. If the pledges on which he rode into the White House have proved worthless because he changed his mind, what faith is to be put in the pledges he is now making in his appeal for re-election.

Useless statistics—it has been estimated that the President's course in Mexico, if extended in a straight line, would encircle the earth three times.

Uplifters Enter Filmdom

Next Wednesday evening the Uplifters are going to take a "flyer" into filmdom at a "Moving Picture Dinner," as witness the following unique "screen announcement,"—not officially entered in any film journal:

Start your action! Come out of the Background and Make-up your mind that you'll Register now to be on the Sidelines and Exchange greetings with all other merry Uplifters at 6:30 Wednesday evening, August 30th. The gym will be the Location and there will be a Double-exposure of food and fun to Focus your attention on, while the Program of Features hogs the Foreground. Be Positive about the date; there'll be no Retake of these Scenes. Don't send us a Negative reply. And make your Entrance early; don't be a Trailer! It is signed Ince-dentally yours, by E. H. Allen, Dave Hartford, Raymond B. West, which looks like a jolly good time.

THE BOY AND THE COLLEGE

By George Finley Bovard, D. D., LL. D.,

President the University of Southern California

One of the most remarkable things in our modern world is the amazing spread of higher education. Colleges and universities are springing up everywhere, and those already established are growing with surprising rapidity (the University of Southern California, for instance, has increased in enrollment more than one thousand per cent in thirteen years). Everywhere, the boy and the college are coming together; and it is altogether proper that we should inquire, first: what does the college do to the boy, and second: what does the boy do to the college?

Among other important things that the college does to the boy, it teaches him mental self-reliance. He is not "nagged" from day to day to keep working; but he is expected to prove every day that he has studied faithfully and intelligently. As a result, he quickly learns to feel pride in the confidence thus placed in him, and this pride makes him work harder and more faithfully than he ever will under the constant goad of supervision.

College makes the boy learn to get on with his fellows. The undergraduates live in a little world of their own, and each man stands or falls in that world largely because of the sort of companion he is with his fellows. College is a school for manners, and it is something finer: a culture in which the germs of friendship grow.

The student at a college or university (I am using the terms for the moment in the loose, interchangeable sense in which the public usually understands them) learns the very important habit of going to authentic sources when in search of information. Not everything that a college student hears in his classes will stay with him throughout the years to come; but he will always know where to go to find out what he needs. The habit of consulting books—and of knowing where to find a book on any given subject—is invaluable. The man who has that will always be an educated man; and the man who does not have it will never be educated, no matter how much of the alphabet he can string after his name.

Perhaps most important of all the things that the college does to the boy is this: it teaches him to think. The college student of today is not taught simply to open his mouth and allow the kindly faculty to feed him pre-digested opinions. He is taught to weigh the facts for himself; to make allowance for the prejudices of those who support opposite sides of any cause; and to dig down into the solid facts for a foundation before he erects a superstructure of opinion for himself. Every educational institution which is worthy of the name today welcomes innovations in thought, but the opinion of the radical is subjected to the universal test of truth before it is accepted.

College teaches the boy to know things that he would never learn if he depended upon his own initiative—and they are things of the utmost value to him in whatever walk of life he may enter. The college graduate cannot always tell you just where he can put his information to work; but he can always be sure that such occasions will arise, thousands of them, every hour of every day. A college course gives one a co-ordinated and comprehensive view of the universe we live in, and while of course it does not pretend to be complete in every particular, there are no serious gaps in it anywhere. Not one man in ten thousand has the will power to acquire an equivalent amount of information outside the classroom; and not one man in twenty thousand would have the wisdom before beginning his study to select the subjects as wisely as they are selected for the student in a university.

College teaches the boy something of the stirring challenge of our times, demanding from the young man that he shall bear part of the burden of the social welfare of his community. The world of today is no longer a place where we can pass by on the other side and ignore the sufferings of the lame, the blind, those in poverty and in want. Nowhere else will you find the ethical summons of the twentieth century presented in such soul-stirring fashion as by the broad-minded, clear-visioned men on our college faculties.

And that brings me to one of the greatest things which the college does to the boy, and the last which I shall mention here, though I could easily expand this article to tenfold its length, and not tell half the story. Education means the building of character; and one of the best things that can happen to a young man is to be allowed the privilege in his formative years, of coming in contact with men worth knowing. I make the statement unhesitatingly that taken as a group there is no finer body of men in the world than those who comprise the faculties of our institutions of higher learning. For the most part they are men who have

deliberately renounced the struggle for material wealth in order that they might aid each coming generation to play its part in the world equipped as well as possible to make that part a worthy one. A college teacher of lofty ideals, high moral purpose and a pure and serene spirit casts an influence across the lives of his students which deepens and clarifies as the years go on.

While the college is doing all this to the boy, it must be admitted that the boy is doing things to the college; and I do not refer to his painting his class numerals on the fence of the athletic field, which is sometimes the only material evidence of his sojourn in the institution. We of the faculty are kept young in heart by the constant waves of adolescent youth which surge about us. They keep our vision bright and our minds mobile, so that we are able to interpret to them an ever changing world. And perhaps best of all, they remind us constantly that life is a joyful thing, and a thing very much worth while, no matter how dark the clouds which gather—as they are gathered now—along the horizon of the world. It would not be fair to say, probably, that the boy does as much for the college as the college does for the boy; but it is certainly fair to confess that there is an inter-action between students and school which is profitable in the highest degree to both.

THE SLICE OF LIFE

By Arthur Denison

THERE IS no limit except the boundaries of imagination and a fear of the chastizing of time, on speculation; and the surmises as to the effect of world war on the novel in English may be just as random and numerous as the surmises.

But whatever may be its changed condition in the future, whatever new spiritual forces are distilled from upheaval and struggle, it is safe to say that the present status of the novel is not materially different from that of August, 1914. Slight additions have been made, but none of sufficient importance or innovation to warrant a reconstructed opinion. Mr. Wells has flared up semi-annually, but it has been with feeble flame. Merely a poking over and violent blowing upon the coals of what was once fire in "Tono-Bungay" and "The New Machiavelli." Compton Mackenzie has disappointed with "Plashers Mead," and more than disappointed, for he has put some slight fear in the minds of those who had hoped and expected that a new work from him would display an enlarging vision, a greater sense of the loaf of life, than was to be seen in "Youth's Encounter" and "Sinister Street."

But here there is neither the time nor the space to bemoan what has not been; it is sufficient to be concerned with what is.

* * *

In even a casual survey of the English novel in our decade, one of the earliest and most lasting impressions is the outstanding ill-suitedness of the present novel to classification under such column heads of the critical balance sheet as romanticism or naturalism. In fact, to inclusion within the bounds of any of the distinctions for which nineteenth century criticism labored so hard and long. What cultivating and controlling effects the finely-practised criticism of at least part of the last century might have had upon prose fiction it would be difficult, and probably courting disaster, to say. That former art having withered with the century in which it flowered, the novel of our present era, like a single tree, struck forth many roots in many directions; so that life was drawn from practically all of the sources which had been created separate and distinct fields by critical effort.

To be sure, just as there are few cathedrals in the world which may be said to be purely Romanesque or purely Gothic, so too are there few novels which belong wholly within the confines of romance, or the realms of realism. But the undeniable tendency in the period of the seventy years which followed 1830 was toward writing which lent itself to some more or less complete single classification. Today the tendency is quite as undeniably in the opposite direction.

Gilbert Cannan, in "Old Mole," conceives a situation wherein an elderly and eminently respectable master of a boy's school, by a chain of romantically improbable happenings, finds himself a member of a company of barn-storming, fly-by-night tragedians; yet in the telling Mr. Cannan is as avid for detail, as complete a realist, as a Balzac or a Thackeray. D. H. Lawrence, in spite of many flights of poetic and imaginative fancy, turns about and writes with a grossness which puts Zola to shame. And in his latest book, with such a lack of consideration of common decency that he calls forth, quite justly, the suppressing power of the censor.

* * *

And so the novel has grown less and less pure, as we used to consider purity, and become more the

hybrid; more the chemical compound than the homogeneous mixture.

But if we can no longer pin the familiar critical tags to the books as they now appear, we can at least perceive one general trend common to almost all the "new novels." That is the motion toward the representation of a slice of life, rather than of the whole; or to be more nearly exact, the unloading of innumerable, individually accurate details upon our more and more bemused consciousness, with no show of the saving grace of selection, with no sign of well-defined method moving surely to draw saliency out of mere mass.

Henry James, in his paper on "The New Novel," to be found in "Notes on Novelists," has set forth this presence of mass and lack of method in the work of Bennett and Wells and the younger men, in his highly distinctive manner which causes paraphrasing to pale before quotation. "The art of squeezing out to the utmost the plump and more or less juicy orange of a particular acquainted state and letting this affirmation of energy, however directed or undirected, constitute for them the 'treatment' of a theme—that is what we remark them as mainly engaged in. . . ."

And too, Mr. James has a word which probably cannot be bettered, standing for the theory upon which these several novelists proceed; and that is saturation. They immerse themselves completely in an infinity of detail, generally as cumbersome as it is massive. Mr. Bennett has rehabilitated the word meticulous, which in his own case at least, is quite perfectly descriptive of the employment of the minute fact. Of the validity of this system, and its advantages when seen in comparison with the other current theories of prose fiction, we must wait before speaking. Perhaps if we see the instrument of saturation as it is employed in the hands of several of these constant users, the question will more or less answer itself.

* * *

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wells have long been in the public eye, and little can probably be added to what has already been critically observed in their regard. The former in pleading his case has submitted endless amounts of record, untiring testimony; much, and indeed the most valuable of it, concerning the life of his "Five Towns." Yet the effect is purely cumulative. The spiritual consciousness has slept in a period of extraordinary activity on the part of the photographic eye—all because the chronicler of the "Five Towns," borrowing from Mr. James again, is "conscious of no need more desperate than that particular circle of civilization may satisfy." The round of daily, petty existence has, by the labor of Mr. Bennett's own hands, been reared into a mountain largely obscuring his vision of relation or importance beyond.

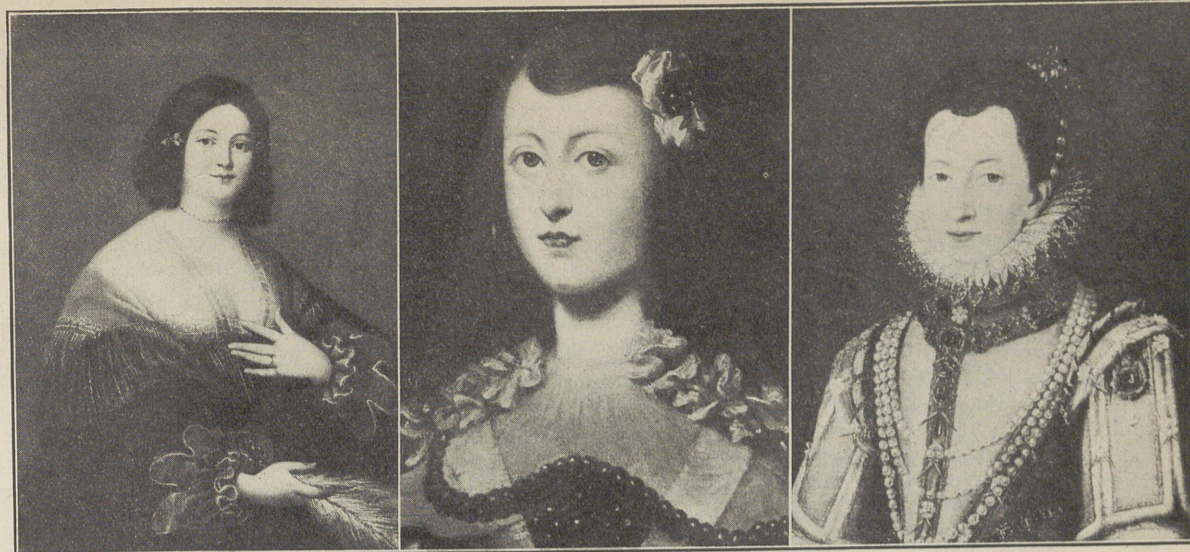
Mr. Wells has not proceeded in like manner, but the end has been largely the same. As a documentor, he is as complete and painstaking a workman as Zola; and his ability to create absolute trust in his artistic integrity while the printed word is before us is an astounding feat of legerdemain. One feels that Mr. Wells writes because of the apparently vast importance of the facts which he is chronicling; but when one has done with it, there remains a vague mystification and wonder if the interest does not finally attach to the doing rather than to the real meaning of the endeavor. We are so concerned whether or no Mr. Wells will catch in his hat all the balls which he shies into the air—and he is expert at the trick—that not until it is all over and we have had an opportunity to draw a contemplative breath, do we stop to decide whether there was anything other than mere juggling in the performance.

* * *

Of the younger men, if we find space for only Mr. Walpole and Mr. Mackenzie, it is not because we think so very much less of the others of their kin—Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Cannan, Mr. Onions and Mr. Reid—but only because most of the forces which they represent can be seen at work equally well in the writings of the two we have selected.

There has been in the last few years a decided trend on the part of this newly appeared group toward youth as an exclusive subject for treatment; and Mr. Walpole has stood forth rather prominently as the leader. Even Mr. Wells has become infected in the "Research Magnificent."

It may be seriously questioned whether in limiting themselves on the purely temporal side of life these novelists are not further illustrating the slice theory. For youth, as such, is no more a complete vista of the whole sweep of life than is childhood—the ghosts of all the dead Romanticists, and the writings of M. Maeterlinck to the contrary—or old age; no matter how entire may be the treatment accorded the particular period. This self limitation was, we imagine, the chiefest fault to be found with Mr. Walpole up through such works as the "Duchess of Wrexhe;" but now that



Exhibition of Old Spanish Masters

By Mabel Urmey Seares

SPANISH ART SOCIETY, recently founded in Riverside, has opened its first exhibition and established its place in the Southwest. Organized for the study of all the interesting phases of Iberian art, the society is uniquely fortunate in securing for president, Mrs. Miguel Estudillo and in having close at hand the Riverside public library and the rich stores in the Spanish museum of the Mission Inn. In the fine baronial hall of this famous hostelry the society will give its lectures and in the new Spanish gallery lately added by Mr. Myron Hunt, the present exhibition and those to follow will be seen by thousands glad of the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the art of a distant land.

Such happy ideas as that which led to the gathering of talent for a program of prideful Spanish music, dancing and pageantry will doubtless lead the society to continue the encouragement of dramatic promise shown in the Mission Play and in Mr. Hutching's delightful little "Pageant of Juan de Anza," both written and first staged in the valley of the Santa Ana.

That turning of fortune's wheel which the weight of the war has accomplished is visible in the fact that while few Californians are going to Europe this season, Europe is in ever increasing degree being brought to California. The American and foreign artists who thronged New York last winter are at last discovering that our western coast has the artistic possibilities of France, and the presence at this opening houseparty of a noted artist like Mr. Richard Miller who has hitherto made his home in Normandy gives us a glimpse of what the future has in store.

To the artist who is earnestly studying the modern problems of light and color the exhibition of old masters must divide interest with two or three remarkable paintings shown in the cloistered studio of Mr. Pushman, an Armenian painter, also recently returned to America from France. These color-harmonies, in the

form of portraits, should be seen by all our local painters. Their presence under the same roof with the masters of old Spain rounds out the artistic cycle of four hundred years. The Spanish exhibition itself is, in truth, a bit of Europe set down in Riverside. Reached by a short walk across the Inn's attractive old-world court, the Spanish gallery with its canopied ceiling and lofty walls hung with ancient tapestries, paintings and trophies makes a delightful setting for these authentic old masters.

Students of the history of art, young Californians eager for knowledge of the traditions they inherit, connoisseurs and collectors, all will find in this group of pictures from the Ehrlich gallery of New York a feast of good things and an opportunity which cannot be neglected. At least half of the thirty-one paintings are portraits, and the aristocracy of Spain live for us on the canvas of her great painters.

At the opening reception one constantly heard remarks about the "Hapsburg chin" and the enlightening character delineation from the skilled brush of Goya or Coello. It would be well for intending visitors to carry, either in their heads or in a hand-book, a history of the ruling families of Spain as a supplement to the excellent catalogue. A review of Flemish art and that of Venice would likewise prepare one for a most interesting study of this collection, which carries the student from the time of El Greco, represented by a remarkable "St. Francis" and a typical long-faced Madonna, through the development of Spanish art. Work by Pantoja and Zurbaran in portraiture, by Ribera and Puga in more literary compositions, and by Morales and Murillo in religious subjects give us adequate idea of the painting of their time. We are even afforded a glimpse of the influence of the great master, Velasquez, in a charming portrait of the Infanta Margarita by his pupil, Carreno; and one can not give an hour's study to the gallery without gaining immensely in an accurate knowledge of Spanish art.

he has provided us with "The Gods and Mr. Perrin" and "Fortitude," he has shown an inclination and an ability to deal with life beyond the time of adolescence, and the most vivid impression. He is apparently well on the way toward rounding his arc into full circle.

Mr. Mackenzie has as yet shown no such desire, or at least no such aptitude. His page of final tragedy in "Carnival," stark and admirably fashioned as it is, seems to us to bear no more inherent relation to the reality of what has gone before than does his conventional unhappy ending of "Plasher's Mead." Where this writer, interesting as he almost always is, goes beyond the experiences and romances of youth, the effect is that of external compliance to the deeper demands of maturity without ever really participating in them as actualities. There is no such observation to make, however, in regard to his "Youth's Encounter" and "Sinister Street;" for here we have a carefully observed, brilliantly descriptive study of youth from childhood to twenty-two or three, interesting in the extreme. But, we may ask, is this all we have a right to expect? Have we been led to see in this expert setting-forth of the experiences, and keen analyses of the moods, of Michael Fane, anything more than a partial working out of the processes of life as we know them? We think not.

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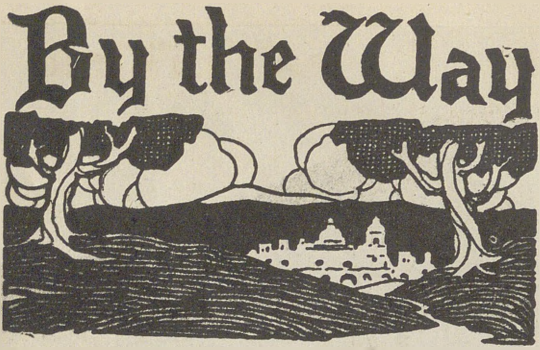
And the inquiry may be broadened to cover the field of the novel as we have viewed it. Does the method which these men have employed, no matter how min-

ute or how complete their knowledge of the subject at hand, or whether they are concerned with the whole temporal span of life or with merely a portion of it—does this method impose more than half the task involved in producing a novel which shall be an interpretation rather than a partial representation; the whole loaf rather than a slice? Again we think not. And the answer to this question must determine with what whole-heartedness and sincerity these writers are facing the responsibility which they have assumed in offering their books to the public. And to deny that it is a responsibility is to deny the validity of the novel's claim and importance as a translator and communicator of life.

LOST ANGELS

What giant sport was this that set the mountains romping—porpoise fashion—
Laughing, until the streams ran down their sides?
Maybe 'twas here that God pitched quoits with Adam
while Eve looked on and smiled—
Then were the flowers born—such flowers—for Eve
looked on and smiled.
Maybe 'twas here He rested in the afternoons
Lying along the couch of flowers that Eve had spread—
While west winds cooled His brow—
And Adam listened to His wisdom, while Eve looked
on and smiled.

—KATHARINE HOWARD



Millions at Breakfast

A. E. Edwards, president of the First National Bank of Pasadena entertained at breakfast Monday at Hotel Maryland for Rollin P. Grant, president of the Irving National Bank of New York. The guests at the unusual function were H. I. Stuart, president of the Union Banks; Charles J. Hall, vice-president of the Union Banks; J. B. Coulston, president of the National Bank of Pasadena; E. H. May, president of the Security National Bank; J. S. Macdonnell, vice-president of the First National; Henry Newby and Colonel W. J. Hogan. When I first knew the Irving Bank it was one of those fast-drying-up institutions, with resources less than a million and its stock selling below par. When new blood came into the bank under the direction of that able and genuine banker, Lewis E. Pierson, ably seconded by Mr. Grant, the bank's business increased by leaps and bounds. New and common sense methods were instituted which caused the old fogies to take notice, and more closely bound the ties between the bank and its patrons. Mr. Pierson's directions were that "Unfailing courtesy must be shown by all employees to every person who enters this bank." When he resigned to become the head of the largest wholesale grocery concern in the United States, Mr. Grant naturally succeeded him. The Irving's resources now exceed one hundred millions.



Is Back From "Bohemia"

Nothing that he ever experienced in his life in the way of an outing was more delightful than this year's annual jinks at the Bohemian Club grove on the Russian river, Col. William May Garland tells me. He was one of a gay party that took the trip in John S. Craves' private car "Nomad," the others being Dr. Guy Cochran, Mr. Craves, Samuel Haskins, Robert I. Rogers, John Barnes Miller, Harry Gray and Braden Kyle, a Philadelphia visitor. I get it from Col. Garland that if there is anything conceivable that comes under the head of a masculine good time, it has not yet been "invented." More than one thousand clubmen and guests gathered at the grove this year for the jinks, the feature of which was the annual play. This year it was written by Fred S. Myrtle, a San Francisco newspaper man, and was entitled "Gold." The incidental music was by Humphrey J. Stewart, well known in the Bay City. "If a man ever attends this Bohemian grove jinks he knows what genuine fellowship means," was the way Col. Garland epitomized it for me.

For Ten Cents Extra

William Dexter Curtis, the efficiency expert from whom one always learns something, tells me that he is surprised that people do not use the special delivery service of the postoffice more frequently. "It costs but ten cents, and secures the delivery of a letter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. where there is city delivery; and this applies to packages as well as letters. A letter mailed in Los Angeles at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon can be delivered in the northwest section of Pasadena usually by 8 p. m. at a cost of ten cents extra for the delivery, which would not, in ordinary circumstances, be delivered until nearly noon Monday.

Not long ago Jevne's received an order from out of town at 8 a. m. for a ham, and it was delivered by 11:30 a. m. by parcel post and special delivery. As errand boys are sometimes slow and carfare costs a nickel try special delivery now and then."

Paper Scarce In London

I am informed by a friend just from London that in the stores there is one confronted by the sign "Patrons will kindly Bring Their Own Paper." Which means, that if you want your goods wrapped up you have to carry your wrapping paper to the store with you. If you have forgotten it or are too artistocratic to bring your own paper, you may take your purchases home unwrapped. Even the item of twine is no small one. A ball of twine that used to cost a penny now sells for a shilling. We should think 25 cents a

rather steep figure, over here, for a ball of "cord"—and not a large one at that. This same informant tells me the war is hardest on the middle classes. The poorer classes are really better off than before. So many men have gone to war that the demand for laborer classes are really better off than before. So laborer who has not been drafted to the war is making better wages than ever before. And the women also are getting new jobs at good wages. With this increase of income, the improvident poor are spending their money freely, often for goods and supplies far beyond their needs. But the middle class individual is taxed to death. He can not even die without paying a ten per cent tax on his belongings (or his heir does). The middle class shop-keeper is almost wiped out by the scarcity of goods, the absence of imports and the taxes. The government has made the request that the people use no imported goods if they can be bought of English manufacture. Every penny must be kept at home.



Loses Jitney Bus Wager

I am told that this story caused considerable merriment over at the California Club, where the member chiefly concerned is known for his somewhat rabid aversion to the jitney bus. He does not happen to be a railway man either. Not long ago he was enticed into a wager by a fellow clubman that he did not have "nerve" enough to forsake his automobile for one evening and ride to his home in the West Adams district in a Hill street jitney. A small wager was placed in the hands of a mutual friend, and the clubman in question waited for several evenings to pass before he screwed up his courage to take his first jitney ride. Finally, I am told, he slipped out of the California Club, walked down to Sixth and Hill streets, and there clambered aboard a jitney headed toward his section. When the jitney reached Eighth street but one seat remained unoccupied, and the clubman was not uncomfortable. At Tenth street, however, it stopped to take aboard a fat matron accompanied by a small son, who happened to be leading a frisky dog. The woman clambered aboard, took the one remaining seat beside the clubman, and pulled the small boy toward her lap. As she did so, the jitney lurched violently, as they frequently do, and the boy, dog and woman came together in a confused mixup and spread themselves over the clubman. In extricating himself, our club friend's elbow struck the boy a sharp and, of course, purely accidental blow, on the forehead, whereat the lad set up a howl. In an instant the mother love asserted itself, and until the clubman stopped the jitney and crowded his way to the sidewalk, the woman treated him to a beautiful berating. I am informed that our friend, who is a well known lawyer, finished his journey home on a street car, and the following day at the club, he paid his wager, laughingly admitting that he lost because he had "not completed the jitney ride."



California and Tennis

Arthur Denison, formerly of Grand Rapids, recently of Harvard, and now living in Hollywood, observes that "For a new-comer to this part of the country, there is something startling about the infinitely numerous tennis courts which occupy so much of California's urban and suburban landscape. That this state, where there is no "off" season, is the legitimate home of the tennis player is, of course, generally conceded; but there is no wide appreciation of how great a part it plays in the everyday life of both sportsman and sportswoman. Not much realization of how preponderantly it is the pastime of the busy and idle alike.

"It is a refreshing thing to see so active an interest in a gentleman's game to which no taint of professionalism is attached; where there is no exploitation, no treatment of recreation as a commodity. Golf, which by every right should have remained in the field of amateur endeavor—for, like tennis, it is mainly a matter of individual proficiency,—has partially gone the way of all sport flesh. Tennis alone remains the amateur's game, par excellence. And California has every right to feel a just pride in its undoubted leadership."

Drop in Ford prices probably will mean little in the long run, however, because every time the apartment house owner builds in a new closet for a Ford owner he raises the rent.

Exceedingly Busy Congressman

In these days when there is so much said about the high cost of government it is pleasant to be informed that your congressman franks to his constituents "an average of two million five hundred thousand pages of printed matter every month" and that he daily writes answers (also franked and written on government stationery) to more than two hundred letters. Perhaps the amount of his mail matter explains his solicitude that the poor postal employees be not overworked or denied any privilege. It is a genuinely amusing little pamphlet (postage paid this time) that the solicitor for contributions to Mr. Randall's re-election campaign expenses has recently put forth. It recites the high honors he has received from his brother congressmen, the wonderful accomplishments of his first term, the onerous duties he has performed and the great courtesies he has shown his "constits." Naming him the only "simon pure" prohibitionist who has attained congressional distinction, it quietly overlooks the fact that it was as a hyphenated democrat-prohibitionist he achieved this success and that he is now desirous of adding progressive and socialist to his party titles.

Pearl From Paradise

"Sweet as the song of a seraph or like the echo of a refrain from some blithesome soul dwelling in 'enchantment land,' is nature's gentle voice, as she asks each visitor to pour out the music of his soul, as he enters her beautiful temple of June. Here she blends the glories of a thousand sunsets in each passing day and from the hour the sun dons his crimson mantle, until the vesper shadows of the east murmur music on the emerald-hearted hills, she unrolls her panoramic scroll and bids man view her artistry. She exhibits her creative skill, until man realizes that her meanest tree is more wonderful than the world's greatest cathedral." This is not heaven but C. Mial Dustin's description of Pasadena from the Southern California Magazine for September.



Chicken Ordinances Dangerous

I raise my voice in warning to Santa Monica and Long Beach and caution the governing powers of those municipalities to put the muffler on their own wild intentions before they attempt to stifle the naturally ambitious throats of all the roosters within the city limits. They know not what they may be starting. Aside from consideration of the large number of noise nurses it will be necessary to supply, let the city fathers consider that the rooster owners may display unexpected ability in finding other branches of the animal world where, they will point out, the same inexorable hand of municipal justice should be applied. Just a few years ago the Pasadena council tackled a problem like this, tackled it with supreme self-confidence and conviction that the hand that rocked the budget could stay the rooster's call. But shortly after the early morning cry of the "he-hen" was legislated out of existence, the chicken men discovered that goats presented an object of civic danger and a goat ordinance followed. The "California nightingale," the burro, was not forgotten by those desirous of a quiet city. A donkey ordinance was adopted. Then it dawned upon the civic consciousness that E. W. Knowlton of "Danderine" fame was harboring numerous monkeys at his home in the "mile of millionaires." One of the chimpanzees, I believe it was the same Napoleon who is now famous in the movies, had the pleasing habit of ranging abroad on South Grand avenue, causing surprised autoists to attempt tree climbing exploits with their machines. Forsooth, a monkey ordinance was required. About this time in the proceedings eastern papers began to take interest in Pasadena's animal ordinances and the conclusion was conveyed to the country at large that the city had a monkey council. Such reputations are not the best things in the world to encourage.

Senatorial Candidates Address Women

I am told by a tourist friend, just from the east, that by special invitation, he attended what to him was a decidedly unique meeting Monday when the senatorial candidates addressed the Women's City Club. "Those few lone men on the platform looked strange to me. But, by George, they appeared to like it and to be as anxious to create a good impression as if they had had an audience of men," he said. Willis H. Booth, Republican candidate, spoke for himself, as did George S. Patton, Democrat. M. W. Atwood, Prohibitionist, was represented by Henry Clay Needham, while Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst presented the cause of Hiram Johnson.

Music

By W. Francis Gates

MANAGERS Blanchard and Strobbridge of the Los Angeles Symphony orchestra are awake to the necessity of educating the public to give financial backing to the orchestra as well as to attend its concerts. They have issued an elaborate circular announcement which should be of considerable assistance in awakening the interest of the people who are financially able to support the orchestra and of the larger number who might be interested in attending the concerts.

This announcement, which contains sixteen pages, nine by twelve inches, includes the pictures of the officers and managers of the orchestra association, the entire list of contributors to last season's concerts, pictures of the conductor and concert master, articles on the value of the orchestra as a civic musical asset, a list of the principal musical features of the coming season and a reprint of the editorial on "Orchestra Benefactions" which appeared in "Musical America" of June 10. The latter, citing what Higginson has done for the Boston orchestra, Pulitzer for the New York Philharmonic and Flagler for the New York symphony; Lathrop and Coolidge for the Chicago symphony, Dow for the Cincinnati, and an unknown donor for the Philadelphia orchestra—all these with the evident hope that such a musical Moses shall arise from among the Los Angeles millionaires and strike the financial rock to the tune of half a million.

Leading feature of each of the ten pairs of symphony concerts as tentatively arranged for the coming season, are as follows: Nov. 17-18, Beethoven symphony in D; Dec. 1-2, Modern program; Dec. 15-16, Concertmaster Beel, soloist; Jan. 5-6, Alfvén Fourth symphony; Jan. 19-20, Brahms second symphony; Feb. 2-3, Axel Simonsen, violoncello soloist; Feb. 16-17, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's Gaelic symphony; March 2-3, Tchaikowsky Fourth symphony; March 16-17, Rudolf Kopp, viola soloist; Apr. 6-7, Modern Russian program.

Seats for the full season range in price from \$4 to \$15 and as good seats as there are in the house, for hearing purposes, can be had at \$8 for the season. At these prices nearly anyone can enjoy the benefits of the symphony concerts. And there always are a number of seats for worthy students who come properly introduced, though as a matter of fact, persons who have the desire for symphonic music generally are able to buy their seats.

Charles Wakefield Cadman, one of the most popular American music writers, has declined to let his new "Indian Suite" be given its first performance by an eastern orchestra which desired that honor, but has held it for the Los Angeles Symphony orchestra to give the first presentation.

Mr. Cadman writes to Director Tandler: "I told the eastern director that I wanted the Los Angeles orchestra to give it first, as I call that city my home now. Already the suite has been asked for from Russia by a Petrograd director who has played some things of mine; so you see there is a little interest in my first Indian suite."

Because of Mr. Cadman's studies of Indian musical lore and the success he has had in idealizing Indian themes, much is expected of this new work, which is an arrangement of part of the music he has written as incidental to the Indian play called "The Thunderbird." Those who have heard the piano score say the music is most original and striking. Giving the first performance of such music will add to the prestige of the local orchestra in the east and shows that Director Tandler and Manager Blanchard are wide awake in matters of musical advancement.

This Cadman music is only one of the novelties booked for this season. The first program practically has been arranged and others will follow as soon as it is certain that considerable music that has been ordered can be secured. The first program as re-arranged will include the Schubert Overture in D, the Dvorak "New World" Symphony, the Liszt First "Symphonic Poem" and the popular Berlioz orchestration of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance."

Los Angeles is fortunate in having entire harmony in its symphony ranks—even though the orchestra play modern compositions, a thing almost unbelievable. In San Francisco the modernized harmony has been so poignantly exemplified that the malcontents, at the time of the change from Hadley to Hertz, are backing a rival symphony orchestra, under the leadership of Nicolai Sokoloff.

This Philharmonic orchestra has as its principal supporter, Mrs. John Casserly and a number who formerly were supporters of the Hertz orchestra. Each of the organizations has, as ardent backers and partisans, perhaps representing large financial interests, so it is probable that out of the clash San Francisco will hear twice the usual allowance of good symphonic music. Young Mr. Sokoloff was brought west to head the Innisfail quartet, a privately owned organization, such as the Flonzaley quartet formerly was. He has a musical equipment and a personality that argue for his success in conducting the enterprise started by the late Herman Perlet. Frank Healy, formerly the business manager of the Symphony orchestra, now is directing the fortunes of the Philharmonic.

Beginning its twelfth season of study and concerts, the Orpheus Club commenced its rehearsals for the 1916-17 concerts last Monday night. This body had its origin in a glee club of the Y. M. C. A. and from that Mr. Dupuy developed it into a club that this season it is expected will reach a hundred voices.

There is no more enjoyable musical work for young a man who has a voice and whose life is given to business or professional lines other than music, than singing in such a club as this. The effects of such practice on the musical development of the individual far exceeds the mere ability to sing with others in a chorus. While the doors of the older club, the Ellis, may not be open to the young and somewhat inexperienced singer, the opportunity the Orpheus presents should be gladly welcomed.

Not the least feature of interest in the "Daughter of a Don" picture play, running at the Majestic, is the continuous musical accompaniment written and arranged by Vern Elliott. Mr. Elliott has previously written several pieces of music which gave him a start among local composers; but being attracted by the practical rather than the theoretical, he has turned his hand with excellent results to the music above mentioned.

This play of Los Angeles history lends itself to a skilful musical setting and Mr. Elliott has reached far and wide for his themes. Several of the pieces he secured from the City of Mexico, to aid in the local Spanish color. The orchestra under the able direction of Mr. Peterson timed their music quite exactly to the various and numerous scenes.

Mrs. Florence Wallace, a pupil of Thos. H. Drill, has been singing with Arthur Prior's band at Asbury Park, New Jersey. She also will sing for a phonograph company this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Behymer attended the musical festival at Norfolk, Conn., July 1-4, and then went to Bar Harbor, Maine, where "B" will hob-nob with Paderewski and other musical lights.

New York attends musical affairs in spite of heat and rain. At a recent concert by the Civic orchestra, eight thousand persons heard Mme. Gadske and many hundreds were turned away.

George Fergusson, the American vocal teacher in Berlin still advertises in the American musical papers. The missing feature in his advertisement is the price of submarine tickets to Germany. "Another teacher in Berlin advertises on this side, 'Only serious pupils accepted.' We imagine that would include all that would make the journey just now!"

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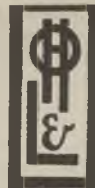
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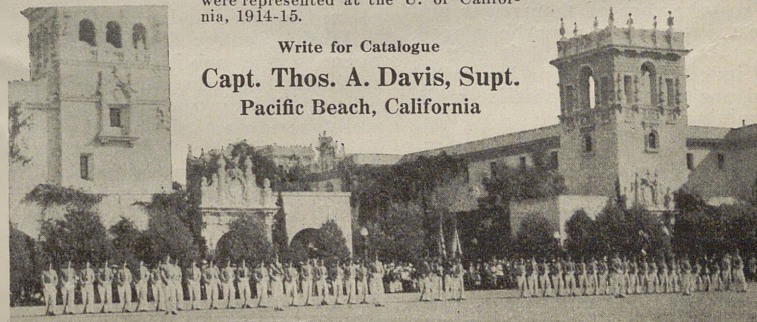
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emphasizes the best things in a boy's development

D. K. Edwards, Los Angeles, "I regard your Academy as one of high purpose." Chas. W. Gates, Pasadena, "I am glad to repeat my commendation made last year." Mrs. J. J. Hamilton, Pasadena, "We mothers are great individualists. We want you to understand our own particular boy. I feel that you and your helpers take this special interest in boys." The Academy is fully credited by West Point, U. S. Bureau of Education, and received the highest scholarship in der figure of all the military schools which were represented at the U. of California, 1914-15.

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Capt. Thos. A. Davis, Supt.
Pacific Beach, California



WHY A MILITARY SCHOOL?

By Capt. Thomas A. Davis

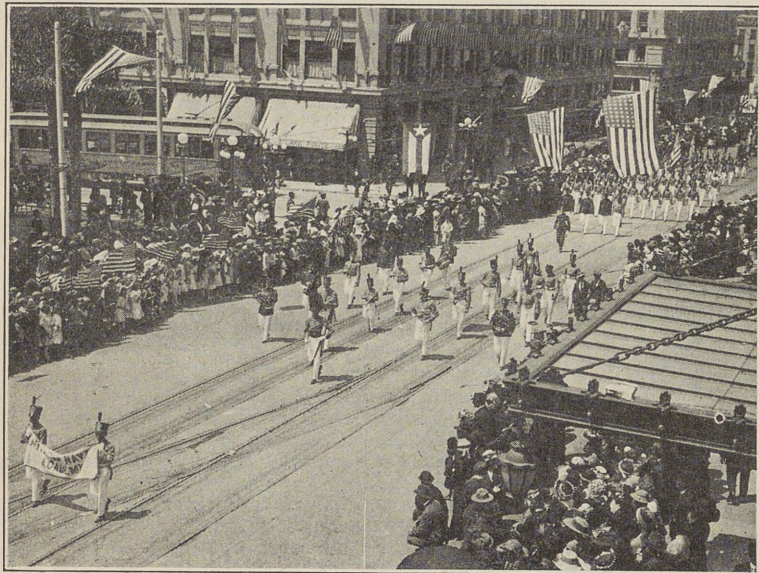
BECAUSE a military school can have absolutely every good feature that a non-military school has and, in addition, offers many other good features that a non-military cannot offer nor even pretend to offer. The military school of today is the result of cumulative thought and investigation of many educators, statesmen and students who have given much time for investigating the methods which will secure the best possible "all around" development of growing boys. A military school offers a systematic life; with its "setting up" exercises before breakfast, meals at regular hours, class formation in the open air and sunshine—even throughout the winter in Southern California—play and study at regular periods, arising and retiring at regular times, these are great factors in a boy's physical development and such a system produces symmetrically developed muscles, erect and manly carriage, sturdiness of physique, and physical endurance; it quickens the higher activities of the mind and instills habits of promptness, neatness, alertness, capacity to work in

be in too many cases of our young men today—in wasting hours in habitual idleness; in the hilarious joy rides; in sports or pastimes not half so wholesome; in flippant conversations abounding in ribald jest or questionable stories or the attendance upon so-called entertainments that are far from uplifting. Then, parents, why not give your boy the opportunity for crowding some of the evil, by some of the many good things that are mentioned in the opening paragraph and which can come only from a military system, and which will make him a cleaner, stronger, better citizen, in times of peace and be of inestimable value to him in the time of his country's need?

Advantages of Urban Military

CHOOSING a school for one's young son is always a difficult problem. Mr. C. C. Burnett, headmaster at the Urban Military School at Eighth and Alvarado streets holds that indiscriminate mingling of pupils is detrimental. Unless boys associate with comrades who use pure speech and are clean morally they are certain to come to grief in time. Here are other of Mr. Burnett's thoughts on the subject.

"Before subjecting a boy to harmful



A MILITARY CADET PARADE

concert with others, and a cheerful obedience to any constituted authority. Military training enlarges ideas of patriotic citizenship with its vexing problems and manifold responsibilities, and a young man who has received it, though not contemplating taking up a military profession, is in a position to be of great service to his country should any real need of his service arise.

In the last eighteen months there has been more discussion regarding military training in schools than ever before, because of the awful conditions in Europe, and the crises which have arisen from time to time in our own country's affairs with foreign nations. There are some conclusions to which all must agree: (1) Wars still exist; nor have we any assurance from secular study or from the sacred prophecies that they will not continue to be until the millennium. (2) Nations not desiring war are, by force of circumstances, at times brought into its awful vortex, and are compelled to fight for their very existence. (3) Nations that are least prepared for defence, suffer most when wars come. (4) Citizens cannot be turned into trained soldiers "over night." (5) The best enlisted men are helpless without trained officers.

Peace—all want peace; and it is to be hoped that none of our young men will ever have to take up arms. But if wars are to re-occur, then our men, both young and old, must be formed into armies; most of these men would go willingly to the defence of imperiled homes, while some would be forced to go, but many thousands would necessarily go into war in case of hostilities with any first-class power. Then should they not go with something of training as to how best to take care of themselves and those over whom they may be placed, possibly as officers? Would it not be "murder," indeed, as some one has called it, to send our men into a conflict without this training?

The logical time for much of this training is during the high school age, before the demands of a business or profession with the cares and responsibilities incident thereto will have absorbed a boy's time and attention along with his physical and mental energies. The time given to military instruction and drills at this high school period would be put to much better advantage than it would

influences it is the parent's moral duty to learn the true character of the institution to which he entrusts his child. In the life of a boy there are usually three or four really big influences. These are important because they establish his life habits and ideals. A good private school brings the boys into intimate contact with men of deep culture and broad sympathies. Under such advantages boys expand in the right direction."

Urban Military opens Wednesday, September 15, and is located in a most desirable home section of the city where cadets may enjoy many hours of recreation. Its armory annex includes a well equipped gymnasium, manual training shop, a large campus, which besides providing parade grounds also furnishes space for tennis, volley and basket ball courts and a baseball diamond.

Educational authorities have long recognized the superior quality of military training. It leads directly to good citizenship, inspires confidence in the boy himself, promotes truthfulness and adds dignity and strength to the boy's character. Furthermore, the rewards and penalties in such a system of discipline are commensurate with the boy's own behavior, thereby inculcating a vital asset in life, a sense of justice and fairness.

Dr. Shiels Guest of Honor

Dr. Albert Shiels, newly appointed superintendent of schools for Los Angeles, will be the guest of honor at the regular monthly dinner, August 29, of the Municipal League, speaking on "The Relation of the Community to the Schools." This will be the first time that Dr. Shiels has appeared at a public meeting in Los Angeles since he was elected superintendent in July.

At the League dinner which will be open to the public, reservations to be made through the League office. Dr. Shiels will be introduced by Judge Bordwell, president of the board of education. President George F. Bovard of the University of Southern California, President John Willis Baer of Occidental College and President James A. B. Scherer of Throop College of Technology also will speak. In the absence of President Charles H. Langmuir, who is out of the city on an extended automobile tour, Vice-President E. W. Murphy will preside.

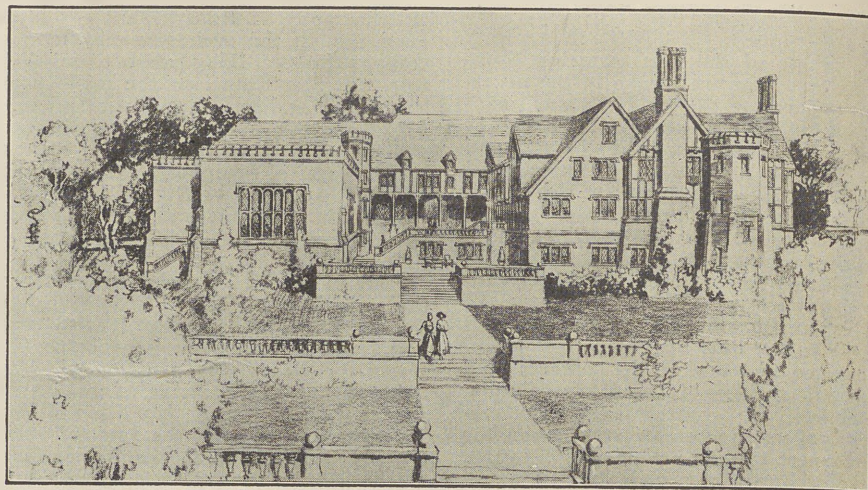
New Home of Westlake School

ACCOMPANYING is a pictorial representation taken from the architect's drawing of the new buildings for the Westlake School for Girls in Westmoreland Hills, the beautiful heights on Westmoreland avenue, north of Fourth street. This school will occupy a commanding situation, overlooking the whole of the Wilshire district, the Hollywood Hills, with an unbroken horizon. The

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EXCLUSIVE schools for girls of grammar and primary grades are few in Los Angeles. St. Catherine's offers an exceptional curriculum which provides for such students under the age of fifteen.

In its new location at 325 West Adams street, this school is destined to become one of the famous out-of-door schools of the west. Here, surrounded by the well



NEW WESTLAKE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

location is retired and yet accessible, apparently remote, and yet central, so that the buildings will be a landmark in the western landscape.

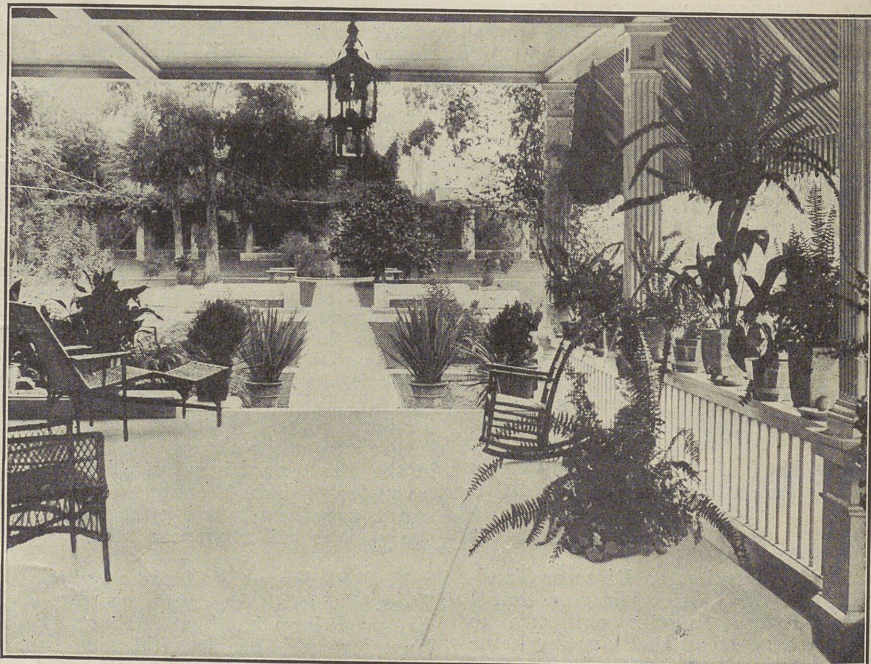
Westlake School for Girls is one of the old established schools of the city, and has been located on Alvarado street for many years, but it is now led to seek the more western part of the city, with the residential trend.

The school is accredited to the University of California, Stanford University, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and other leading colleges East and West.

The broadest possible opportunity is given for all cultural studies: music, expression, art, languages, domestic science and literature are under the direction of instructors of the highest attainment. The faculty includes women with degrees from Wellesley, Byrn Mawr, Columbia,

known Hooker gardens few institutions of this character will have comparable attractions to offer patrons. The home department will be installed in the stately colonial residence facing on Adams street, while the school will be in a detached building in the gardens, from which classes can be sent for recitations in shaded parts of the grounds. Out of door sketching is to be a feature of the art work for the coming year and part of the work in the gymnasium, and dancing courses will be given on the wide lawns.

Its aim is education in the highest sense as it is related to ethical, spiritual and mental development. Personal responsibility and honor as formulated by Miss Thomas, its principal, have come to characterize students of this school. Pupils are received at the earliest possible school age and are thoroughly pre-



GARDEN VISTA AT ST. CATHERINE'S

and foreign universities. The lower school has always been pre-eminently successful. The preparation is broad and fundamental.

The pervading atmosphere of the school is suggestive of an appreciation of the things that make for culture, and its graduates coming from the most refined homes in the city and elsewhere are its best testimonials of worthiness and educational excellences.

Dusk in the Canyon

Gray clouds bend low
To still the trembling leaves
Of the dun-hued alders;
The brook murmurs
Over the granite boulders
In drowsy mirth;
The green brake sways sleepily
And a little worn old leaf
Swirls slowly to earth;
Veil upon deeper veil
Hides mountain side and crevice
And winding trail—
and Yesterday and Tomorrow.

—CAROLINE MABEL DELP

pared up to the first year freshman courses of Marlborough, Collegiate and high school.

Of importance also are the Montessori classes for girls and boys, believed to be the only session established in a private institution in this city. By its "cubicle" system, introduced in the boarding department, each student occupies a room, an arrangement which secures rest and privacy, but avoids loneliness and isolation. All physical comforts, ventilation and heating are exceptionally provided. Outdoor sports are featured and an indoor gymnasium permits the enjoyment of games and recreation in inclement weather while a large playground gives the young pupils great advantages for physical exercise and growth.

He Knew

"Johnny, can you tell what a hypocrite is?"

Johnny—"Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face."—Brooklyn Citizen.

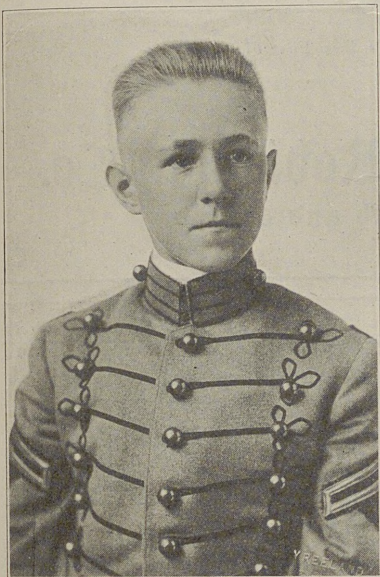
Open Air Life at California

BUILDINGS of the California Military Academy are new and specially designed for the purpose of a boarding school. They embody the latest thought on the subject of lighting, heating and sanitation. The 200 large casement windows make every class-room and every bedroom practically an open air room. The cadets sleep in single or double rooms, with clothes-closet for each boy. There are no dormitories where large numbers are huddled together.

The equipment is the equal of any on the coast, comprising everything in the shape of play and recreation a boy can desire—fine gymnasium, large athletic field, baseball diamonds, basket-ball, handball and tennis courts, running track, skating rink, manual training shops, lockers, showers, etc., and the location is ideal, being in the most healthful and coolest part of the city, away from its distractions, yet within easy reach by the electric cars.

Our specialty is young boys. We make the academy a home for the young cadets where they feel happy and contented.

Theodore Steinmann, cadet from San Diego Army and Navy Academy, is only fourteen years old and was graduated from that institution in June, having completed four years' work in three and having made gradings above ninety in every subject. He enters with 59 units of work in every subject when 45 are required. He is not a "freak"—just a clean, fine, wholesome lad. His physique



Theodore B. Steinman, Cadet

has grown in proportion under the regular training of the school, having put on six inches in height in the last year. He has not done an hour's extra duty, as punishment, nor has he received a demerit in his three years at the Academy, a wonderful record, of which the Academy is justly proud.

Harvard Military School

BETTER equipped than ever before Harvard School for boys enters on its sixteenth year of service to the community. Its growth since its founding by Grenville C. Emery in 1900 has been constant and unprecedented. It is a military school which is intended to fit boys for college, for technical schools, for the government schools or for a business career. A full rounded course of instruction, planned on principles of the highest thought and an exceptional faculty, has accomplished unusual results and Harvard is now established as one of the foremost boys' schools of the west.

It is non-sectarian, the religious principles of parents being carefully respected. A ten-acre athletic field, together with adequate housing facilities, and like provision for other departments all contained in seven modern buildings assures the prospective student every comfort while gaining a complete education. Harvard school is recognized by the United States war department and an army officer is in charge to care for the military discipline.

Books Received This Week

"Casuals of the Sea." By William McFee. A Novel. Doubleday, Page & Co. "Benighted Mexico." By Randolph Wellford Smith. Analytical study of conditions in Mexico to the present. John Lane Co.

"Ah! A package of old love letters, tied round with a faded pink ribbon. I could shed tears at the sight of them." "Piffle! For true pathos nothing surpasses a bundle of canceled checks."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Bishop Johnson and New School

In matters educational Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, bishop of Los Angeles, has long been recognized as one of the most liberal, far-sighted churchmen of his time. His schools for the secondary education of boys and girls bear an enviable reputation for modern and highly accredited work. It is therefore in keeping with his policy that we find his name lending authority to a new school for the elementary education of young children which is in many respects unique.

To begin with, the Bishop's School for Young Children is housed in one of the notable pioneer country homes in the foothills of Glendora, in the midst of a fine old orange grove. Co-operation in the activities of such a home—more or less socially and economically independent—is offered as a basis for the child's future social adjustments, and all the occupations of everyday living are made an integral part of the educational scheme. Observation of living and growing things in the out-of-doors is the foundation for all formal book work and the co-operation of one of the best-known child specialists of Los Angeles, as consultant for the school, with the "trained mother" in charge of the physical care of the children, is counted as of fully as vital importance as the work of the pedagogists.

It is not only in the educational methods with the children that this school varies from the conventional, but in the service it is designed to render the community. The Episcopal church has always stood strongly for the church school offering secondary education to children from 8 or 10 years up, but heretofore neither it nor the Protestant denominations have made any provision for the very young child needing the services of a well-ordered home, a trained mother and expert teachers, and able to pay for same. Fathers left with motherless children, mothers ill and in need of a respite from responsibility, mothers engaged in the various arts and professions, the tourist who comes here for her health, all must depend upon the kindly offices of relatives, such semi-trained help as can be hired, or turn to convent or semi-charity schools for the child under the age usually admitted by boarding schools.

In specializing upon the best living and growing conditions for children from 2 to 10 years of age and in admitting such children for any period of time from a few weeks to all the year 'round, the Bishop's School for Young Children meets all such emergency cases and offers practically home, school and hotel service, combined, and enables Southern California to offer to its visitors the sort of service given by the famous European schools of this type where the American tourist leaves her little folk while she travels, takes a course of treatment at one of the spas, or passes a winter in the gay hotels of the Riviera. Indeed, the Glendora institution goes a step further and offers the services of the school's traveling nurse to bring children from the East in case the mother does not want the care of them en route. Various groups of children from well known Los Angeles families have passed portions of this summer at the school while the parents were away on vacation motor trips or made the journey east.

St. Elizabeth's Comprehensive Course

Unique in that it is the only Episcopal school for girls in Los Angeles, St. Elizabeth's on Mount Washington offers many unusual features.

Imprimis, its location is one thousand feet above sea level, with its splendid panorama of mountain and sea; its climatic and natural advantages, all within thirty minutes of the civic center of Los Angeles. Its courses of study are two years of junior college work and the regular college preparatory as applied to the latest innovations in vocational training. Domestic science as taught here is a favorite department. Its subjects are home-craft, gardening, elementary drawing with elective credits accepted by the Arts Students' League of New York and the Julian Academy of Paris; dramatic expression in co-operation with the English department of the Masque Club which gives two classical plays each year; the travel class for which the teacher imparts a personal outlook and the aesthetic art as required for classical interpretation and folk dancing. Frequent recitals have made the department of music popular.

Not far from the Southwest Museum its facilities for the study of natural history are much augmented. Special classes in music and art are featured for high school students. Students' recreations are horseback riding, swimming, rifle shooting, tennis, basket ball, baseball, beach trips and tramps.



Cumnock School of Expression

Offers a three-year course of collegiate rank for training young women in the use of their powers of expression, whether of voice, body, mind or spirit.

Cumnock Academy

Offers a four-year college preparatory course, all usual subjects. Special Homemaker's Course (3 years), including not only all phases of domestic science, dietetics and household management, but also literature, music, art, dramatic art, etc.

SUB-PREPARATORY department in connection, grammar grades. Mrs. E. H. Brooks, B. L., Principal.

The subjects offered include literary interpretation, story-telling, dramatic art, public speaking, vocal and instrumental music, art, written expression, aesthetic dancing and voice training.

Special courses in interesting subjects for clubwomen teachers and others, offered at convenient hours. Ask for details.

Both schools open October Third, in beautiful new campus and buildings at Vermont Avenue and Second Street, Los Angeles. Write for catalog.

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Non-sectarian. Resident and Day Schools for Girls under fifteen. Fourth year opens October Third. Prepares for Marlborough and Girl's Collegiate Schools. Boys admitted to the Montessori Class and to the First Grade.

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Native teachers for modern languages. Vocational education in Music, Art. Outdoor sleeping and study; also sports. Tennis, Basket Ball, Riding, Rifle Shooting, Weekly Tramps and Beach Trips. For particulars address the school.

Home 31230

MOUNT WASHINGTON, LOS ANGELES

Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke Stephens

OF NOTABLE interest to society will be the wedding Wednesday evening of Miss Elizabeth Helm, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Helm, and Mr. William Starke Rosecrans, III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frederick Rosecrans of Gardena. The wedding will be a garden affair, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, 2653 Ellendale Place at 9 o'clock. Reverend Father Conaty will officiate and the ceremony will be attended by relatives and a large number of friends. Owing to the prominence of the two families the wedding will be of marked interest not only in Los Angeles but elsewhere in the state. Mr. Rosecrans and his bride will make their home temporarily at Athens-on-the-Hill, and later will go to Rosecrans Rancho, the magnificent big estate of Mr. Rosecrans and his parents near Gardena.

Miss Jane Richardson, daughter of Mrs. Davis Richardson of 1669 West Adams street, left Wednesday for Berkeley, where she will enter the University of California. Miss Richardson, who is one of the most attractive members of the younger set, was graduated two years ago from Marlborough. She was to have made her debut this season, but decided to postpone her formal bow to society for at least another year of study.

General and Mrs. J. M. Bell of 1043 Atchison street, Pasadena, are expected to return to their home in the Crown City about the first of the month. They have been enjoying a delightful outing at Hermosa Beach during the last two months.

Of interest to a large circle of friends here was the marriage Saturday afternoon last of Miss Helen Marr Taylor, niece of Mrs. M. M. O'Gorman, to Mr. Robert Foy Herion, who is secretary to Mr. Frank Wiggins of the Chamber of Commerce. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fremont Church, 143 East Avenue 58. Rev. W. O. Fisher, pastor of the Harvard Heights Presbyterian church officiated. There were no attendants, the service being witnessed by about thirty guests, including intimate friends and members of the immediate family. The home was artistically decorated with pink enchantress carnations and ferns. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white satin made with lace net overdress. She carried a shower bouquet of white bride roses. The wedding took place at 4 o'clock, and following the reading of the service a supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Herion will be at home to their many friends after September 1 at 119 North Olive street. Mr. Herion is the popular grand-nephew of Mrs. Lucinda Foy of San Rafael Heights and a cousin of Miss Cora Foy.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was hostess at a dinner party given Sunday evening in the Palm Grill at Del Monte to a group of her friends, including several Los Angelenos. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Mrs. Raoul Duval, Dr. Max Rothchild, Mr. Raymond Armsby, Mr. Francis Carolan, Mr. Jack Neville, Mr. Richard Tobin, Mr. Walter Van Pelt and Mr. Guernsey Newlin, the latter two of Los Angeles. Following the dinner the guests adjourned to the art gallery where they were shown the moving pictures of their party taken in Santa Barbara while on the trip last week in Mrs. Vanderbilt's private car.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewis Burn have just returned to their home in Marmion Way after a most delightful fortnight passed in San Francisco viewing the summer art exhibitions and renewing old-time friendships. At Berkeley they were the complimented guests at a dinner given by Professor and Mrs. Arnold V. Stubenrauch and they much enjoyed viewing the first assembly at the University when President Benjamin Ide Wheeler addressed 7500 students the first day of the new semester at the Greek amphitheatre. Visits to old classmates of Mrs. Burn at Berkeley, Belvedere and other towns in the Bay region were most pleasurable.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Terry have taken a cottage at Long Beach, after having been domiciled for several months at Point Fermin. They entertained informally recently, having a party of Los Angeles friends down for an over-Sunday stay.

Miss Thomasella Graham of "Mia Italia," Sierra Madre, is entertaining as her house guest her cousin, Miss Jones of Tennessee. A number of informal courtesies are being extended the visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grimm have returned from Catalina, where they were guests aboard the yacht of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas. In the party were Miss Anita Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, and Mr. Wells Morris, her fiancé.

Mr. and Mrs. James McBride Cockins have taken the Willard Stimson home on South Figueroa street for the coming winter season. With them is Mrs. Cockins' son, Mr. James Hobbs. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson have not maintained their home for several years, preferring their luxurious suite at the Alexandria to the responsibilities of a large house. At the same time they are able to enjoy frequent eastern trips and visits to Seattle, where their son, Charles Stimson, is located.

Before returning to his home here Mr. Guernsey Newlin entertained with a luncheon at the golf club, Del Monte, last Sunday. His guests were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Anne Peters, Mrs. Emery Smith, daughter of General McCain of Washington (adjutant general of the U. S. army), Miss Constance Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Mrs. Raoul Duval, Mr. Will Tevis, Mr. Richard Tobin, Mr. Francis Carolan, Mr. Raymond Armsby, Mr. Tom Driscoll and Mr. Walter Van Pelt.

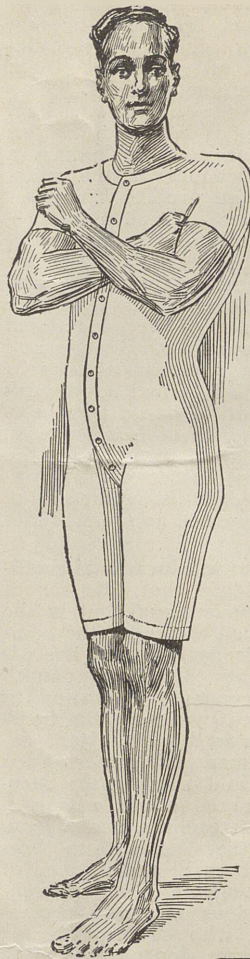
Among the prominent Los Angelenos who have been enjoying the beauties of Del Monte are Mr. and Mrs. H. Jevne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braly and family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Cheney and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Blankenhorn and two sons, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Stoner, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Vosburg and family.

Formal announcement is made by Mrs. M. G. Heintz of 2345 Scarff street of the betrothal of her daughter, Miss Isabelle Heintz to Mr. John Fontaine of this city. As yet the date for the wedding is unnamed.

Felicitations are being extended Mr. and Mrs. Howard Scott Dudley of Western avenue upon the arrival of a little daughter, who will be named for her mother, Dorothy Foster Dudley. Mrs. Dudley will be remembered as Miss Dorothy Foster, who before her marriage was one of the popular debutantes of South Pasadena.

C. W. Wilson, assistant cashier of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, has been elected cashier of the San Diego Savings Bank. Mr. Wilson will assume his duties at an early date.

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We show these garments in pure silk, silk and cotton, silk fibre and cotton, madras and soisette — all fabrics of the highest class — \$1.50 to \$5.00.

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Moderate Prices
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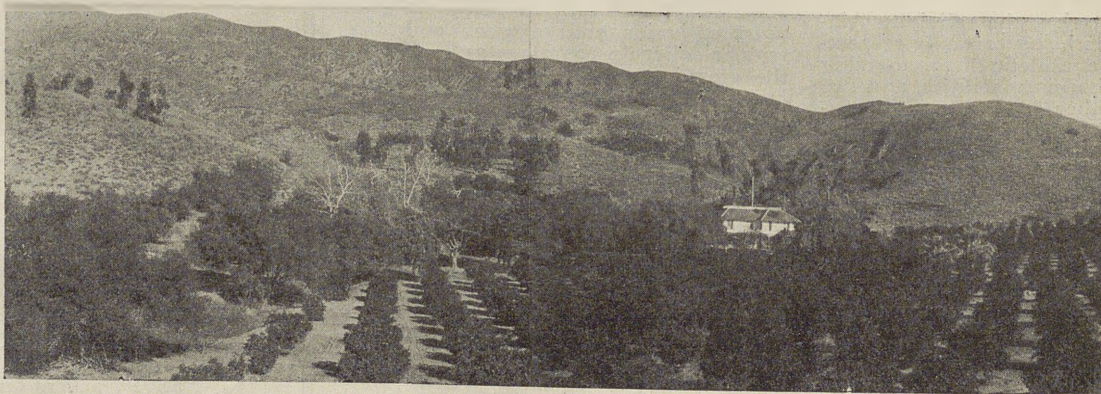
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The Glendora Foothills School

The Bishop's School for Young Children

Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, (Bishop Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles)
President of Board



A school unique in that it is devoted exclusively to furnishing ideal living and growing conditions for children from 2 to 10 years of age. Treats as a part of education all the activities of daily living. Considers expert observation and direction of physical development as important as mental and social training. Admits pupils for any period of time from a few weeks to all the year round. Is located on an orange ranch and does all school work individually and out of doors.

Mrs. Leadora Whitcomb Dalzell and Miss Alice Erwin Watson, Principals, Glendora, Los Angeles County, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Post of 285 Bellefontaine street, Pasadena; Mrs. P. E. Munger, also of the Crown City and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Whitaker of Los Angeles are visiting in Alaska, where they are guests of Governor George Black of the Yukon Territory, and his charming wife. The party is making an extended tour of the territory over which Governor Black has jurisdiction. Mrs. Black was a much feted visitor in Los Angeles last season, visiting here for a part of the time with her mother, Mrs. Munger. She also enjoyed a sojourn in Pasadena, where she was a guest at Hotel Maryland.

Miss Katherine Torrance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Torrance, is planning an extended visit in the east. She will leave within a few days and will be chaperoned on the trip by Mrs. Morris Albee. Miss Torrance will visit in New York and Chicago, being the guest there of relatives and friends. Mr. Lewis Torrance, Jr., will leave in September for the north to continue his studies. He probably will be accompanied by his parents, since Mrs. Torrance is planning a short visit in San Francisco for a few weeks after her daughter leaves. Prior to his departure for school in the north, Mr. Torrance, Jr., will entertain with an informal dancing party.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis G. Hunt of Berkeley Square, who have been enjoying an extended visit in the east are expected to return to their home here about the first of the month. They have been passing the greater part of the summer in Maine, where they visited in Unity, Mr. Hunt's boyhood home. Motoring trips in and about the picturesque mountains in New England and trips to the seashore have proved restful diversions. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt will return to Los Angeles via the northern route, and plan to make one or two interesting detours on their homeward journey.

Madame Esther Palliser, who after achieving honors in the musical world of Europe, is now numbered among the prominent artists who make Los Angeles their home, has been enjoying a most delightful week-end trip to Santa Barbara where she motored. She was a guest at the Arlington hotel during her over-Sunday sojourn in the northern pleasure resort.

Mr. and Mrs. George I. Cochran and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Davis are among the prominent Los Angelans planning an extensive trip through the Orient. Others in the party which left Los Angeles Thursday, sailing from San Francisco today under the direction of D. F. Robertson, manager travel agency, California Savings Bank, include Mr. Edward J. Loeb, Mr. F. B. Church, Mr. K. I. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Cook and family, Mr. J. D. Benning, Mrs. C. A. Thompson, Mrs. Mary L. Clark, Mrs. Wellington Vannatta, Miss M. A. Keith, Mrs. C. E. Hackney, Mr. Paul Kirkpatrick, Mr. Roland Bristol and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ross. The party, upon arrival in Yokohama will proceed through Japan by automobile, thence through Korea and Manchuria to Peking, thence down the Yangtze River to Shanghai, thence to Hong Kong and the Philippines, returning to Los Angeles October 30. Several members of the party will proceed from Hong Kong to Java, the Strait Settlements, returning by way of Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Sam S. Woolwine, a prominent business man of Nashville, Tennessee, is enjoying a month's visit in Los Angeles, this being his first trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Woolwine, who is a brother of District Attorney Thomas Lee Woolwine and also of Mr. James E. Woolwine of Beverly Hills, will divide his time as their guest. At present he is being entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lee Woolwine, 1040 Kensington Road. Many delightful courtesies are planned in compliment to the visitor and motoring trips to the various points of interest in and about Los Angeles will be enjoyed by him.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. D. Matthus of 1129 West Seventh street left a few days ago for Pacific Grove and other points of interest in the north.

Miss Grace Hecht, daughter of Rabbi and Mrs. Sigmund Hecht of B'nai B'rith congregation, has returned after a pleasant visit in Ocean Park where she was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nordlinger.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. MacGinnis accompanied by their son, Mr. Francis MacGinnis and Miss Dorothy Stack, have returned after a most delightful camping trip of ten days to Forest Home.

Among the delightful affairs of the week was the luncheon with which Mrs. George P. Thresher of 37 Westmoreland place entertained Wednesday in honor of Mrs. C. C. Gibbons of Phoenix, Arizona, who formerly resided in Los Angeles and was a close friend of the Threshers. The table was attractively arranged with summer blossoms and places were laid for Mrs. John C. Bannister, Mrs. Guy Cuzner, Mrs. Henry T. Coffin, Mrs. John Newton Russell, Mrs. John F. Balliet, Mrs. Horace Miller, Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Walter Tyler, aunt of Mrs. Gibbons and Mrs. George Ellis. Mrs. Thresher was assisted by her two talented daughters, Mrs. Sidney B. Webb and Miss Florence Thresher. Mr. and Mrs. Thresher and their two daughters have just returned from a delightful trip to Yellowstone park.

Formal announcement is made by Mr. Edward J. Andrade of 717 Westlake avenue of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marie Louise Andrade to Mr. Charles William Burke of New York.

Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, who is passing a part of the summer at Catalina with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tolhurst, made a flying visit to Los Angeles this week.

Judge and Mrs. W. R. Guy of San Diego, formally announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Guy to Mr. William D. Jacks of Los Angeles. No definite date has yet been named for the wedding which will probably take place in October.

Miss Francesca Neal, attractive daughter of Mr. William Russell Neal of this city, has come down from Washington and is the house guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Telfair Creighton of 2626 Ellendale place.

Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt of Pasadena is entertaining with a week end party at Santa Barbara for Miss Myra Morgan of Washington, D. C., and Miss Irene Wood of Boston who are the attractive house guests of Miss Ruth Hoyt. The trio of young society buds is anticipating a joyous time.

Dr. George Finley Bovard, president of the University of Southern California, with Mrs. Bovard are passing a few days in San Diego. They were accompanied by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Swigget and Mr. Warren Bradley Bovard.

Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming and her daughter, Miss Margaret Fleming have returned to their home, 2525 Wilshire boulevard, after passing a part of the summer at the Virginia, Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison M. Bowker of 2618 Ellendale place left a few days ago for an extended trip which will include all points of interest on the Atlantic coast.

One of the charming visitors in Los Angeles this season is Mrs. William Waldo Cameron of Waco, Texas, who with her little daughter, Eleanor, has been the house guest of the former's sister, Mrs. Frank S. Gordon, of 241 South Coronado street. Mr. Cameron has recently joined his family and together they have visited the various points of interest about Los Angeles. They are planning to leave soon for the east, stopping for a few days in Santa Barbara, San Francisco and Seattle, afterwards going directly to New York.

Mrs. William Irving Hollingsworth and Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald, accompanied by their little daughters, Flora Hollingsworth and Louise Fitzgerald, left Tuesday for Coronado where they plan to pass a fortnight.

Additional Music Notes

Mrs. Imogene Castillo, of Los Angeles, benefits by a recent judicial decision in New York, that Mme. Nordica's property is to be divided among her three sisters, of which Mrs. Castillo is one. Mrs. Castillo will receive an exceedingly large sum.

Jaques Thibaud, France's greatest violinist, who was announced for Los Angeles several years ago, but who did not put in an appearance, was injured some time ago on the battlefield, and as a consequence has received a year's leave of absence, which he will use on a concert tour of America. Doubtless he will be heard in Los Angeles this time.

Eben Jordan, of the firm of Jordan-Marsh, Boston, died August 1. Mr. Jordan did nearly as much for music in Boston as has Henry L. Higginson. He founded the Boston opera house and gave the free use of it to the Boston

opera company, the rental being at that time \$60,000 a year. He gave the New England Conservatory \$100,000, and other musical enterprises smaller sums. And the gentleman in Los Angeles who gave \$100,000 to musical enterprises, his name was—well, it does not come to mind at this writing.

William Shakespeare, the English singing master who has been teaching in Los Angeles this summer, has gone east for several teaching engagements, but hopes they will not keep him away from this city for longer than a few months. On his return he will resume teaching here.

It is to be hoped that Los Angeles may hear one of the rare artists that comes from Europe this year—Sergei Kussewitzky. And what do you think his instrument is? Guess. Answer: The double bass viol. It is said Kussewitzky does as fine work on his big instrument as—Axel Simonsen, for instance—does on his violoncello. Besides this, he is an orchestral director of distinction.

Frank Kneisel, of the celebrated Kneisel quartet which played here last season, recently was badly hurt in an automobile smash at Blue Hill, Me.

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STECKEL STUDIO, 336½ S. B'dway. Characteristic portraits. Beautiful pictures of children. Eighteen medals for artistry.

Shopping Service

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL SERVICE—to assist you, in an individual way, with whatever shopping problems you may have. This helpful new department is at your command. Second Floor. The Broadway Department Store.

Toilet Requisites

FLETCHER'S BLEACH PASTE—double strength—removes your freckles and tan. It is guaranteed. Sold by your druggist, department stores and Jevne's.

Cheaters

By Pearl Rall

NO, "The Blue Mouse," which has been scampering over the boards at the Burbank theater all this week, was not an exhibit of cubist or futurist art, though the title does seem to indicate the influence of these strange gods upon the dramatist mind. As a matter of fact, however, there is really a tangible thread of connection between label and subject matter. The "mouse" is a near-naughty dancing girl, Paulette Devine, known in private life as Maggie McHooley. But why call her "blue" for a merrier, more irresistibly irresponsible jester never was conceived than Edith Lyle's Paulette? She makes all men appear one grand big joke—or rather the suggestion of the play appear as a playful making merry over what might be serious if it were altogether true, but is really not so, only seems to be.

Paulette, employed by a rising young clerk in a railway office, for a money consideration, to wheedle favor and promotion out of an old fool, bearing a high-sounding corporation title, starts a train of misunderstandings that keeps every one wondering, "what next," to an accompaniment of laughter. President Lewellyn of the New York County Railroad, played in broad fashion by Edward Power, yields to the lure of a venture into the danger and naughtiness of a flirtation with his inferior officer's supposed wife. The genuine spouse, unsuspecting, falls under the cloud of her husband's falsification, appearing to the circle as a gayety girl. "When first we practice to deceive," never had a more complicated exemplification.

Vera Lewis as Mrs. Lewellyn, a wife fast losing her charms and full of green-eyed suspicion, really was the star performer in a farce characterization in this animated cartoon. Warner L. Baxter as Augustus Rollett, the deceiver, took the lead in the funmaking, with Dora May Howe as his trusting wife and John Burton as the country man. Wallis, her father from Cohoes, adding to the general hilarity. Minnette Barrett, Frank Darien and Charles A. Sellon in minor bits gave additional gay coloring to the picture.

Perhaps it is the wee touch o' truth in it that makes the play so ludicrous, but the Burbank company in handling it as pure farce is what makes it frivolously harmless and laughable. More realism or subtler portrayals of any of the leading characters would have lifted it out of the realms of humor into sheer baldness and vulgarity. There are plays that suffer by such treatment, but as pictured this week at the Main street house this is a laughable cartoon, a big joke on the masculine half of humanity at which everyone can laugh, including the Puritans.

Carroll Song Revue at Orpheum

Not all prophets are without honor in their own country. Composer Harry Carroll is one lucky chap. Not only are his songs already immensely popular hereabouts but they are more than ordinarily attractive with such a daintily clever and magnetic bit of femininity as Anna Wheaton, his teammate at the Orpheum this week, to give them life and color. She is full of youthful spirits and joyous animation that is good to look upon, to which is added a pleasing hint of a depth, originality and mimetic ability evidenced in "Suzanne" and "She is the Sunshine of Virginia" specialties, quite beyond the mere warbling of notes and automatic pronunciation of the words. And she knows how to dance easily and her gowns are worn gracefully too. Another rather unique feature of the new bill is a dancing act in which Leah Herz visualizes the bachelor dreams of a restless benedict. George E. Rule as the benedict dreams after the opera, to the music of his butler, played by Al Terry, of the girls with whom he has danced as a bachelor. Mrs. Herz' skating girl was a novel illusion of furry white garments, sleigh bells and twinkling lights that took the number quite out of the ordinary despite the familiar Brazilian tango and colonial waltz, in hoops and pantelettes. In "An April Shower" Alexander Carr and company of the holdovers shared the honors with Carroll and Wheaton in popular favor; although Mary Melville and Lou Holtz,

billed as "Father Joy's Boy," offered a line of nonsense that compelled laughs because of their sheer foolishness, with Mary having a shade the better of the situation. Lou's jokes are both risqué and old, a bad combination fraught with hard labor. Jim and Betty Morgan have won their following in the week they have already greeted Los Angeles audiences. G. Aldo Randegger in classic selections of coldly glittering technic and Martinetti and Sylvester at the opposite pole of vaudeville art, together with the Orpheum symphony orchestra concert and the Pathe news view of timely interest complete the bill.

"The Daughter of the Don"

That there is a great future in store for films which will depict with faithfulness important historical events or epochs is the opinion of McClung Francisco, president of the Monrovia Feature Film Company and the producer of "The Daughter of the Don," now showing to capacity houses at the Majestic theater.

Mr. Francisco, who has been connected with many large amusement enter-



McCLUNG FRANCISCO

prises in this country, points out that there is a tendency to bring to the fore in so-called historical pictures some one feature of which a spectacle may be made with the result that lesser happenings, each having more or less important bearing on the subject as a whole, are neglected.

"In 'The Daughter of the Don,' he remarked recently, 'we are giving to the public an historically correct production treating of the history of Southern California in the Mexican war period, truthfully and chronologically, with just enough of the manners and customs of its inhabitants to make this particular feature of instructive value; both to the young and the old. The love story, to be true, is a bit of romance, but it fits, in my opinion, into the story perfectly and affords an opportunity to give the public information as to the dress, character and mode of life of the Southern California Indian of that day.'

It is said that the Monrovia concern will make a feature, at least for the present, of historical films, constructed along the same authentic lines as "The Daughter of the Don." The film will continue to be shown at the Majestic every day this week at matinee and evening performances.

Feature Film at Garrick

"Fighting Infantile Paralysis" is an educational feature film shown this week at the Garrick. The pictures were taken in connection with the work of the New York Board of Health and the United States Public Health Service. The research at the Rockefeller institute is well pictured, along with other details of the fight made by science on the disease. These remarkable pictures are shown in conjunction with "Little Eve Edgerton," a strong dramatic playlet, in which is starred the two popular local stars, Herbert Rawlinson and Ella Hall.

MOROSCO THEATRE

Broadway near Eighth St.
Phones: Main 271, A 5343.

3D AND GOODBYE WEEK BEGINS WITH BARGAIN MAT. SUNDAY

The Funniest Play Ever Written

Fill Your System with Laughter by Seeing the Morosco Company in

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

A Summer Tonic

Mat. Today & Sun. 10c to 50c; Nites, 10c to 75c. Next "The Song of Songs."

BURBANK THEATRE

Main Near 6th
F 1270, Main 1270

TODAY AND SUNDAY 2:15, TONITE AND SUNDAY 8:15

The "Pep" and Fun Show

"The Blue Mouse"

Beginning Monday 8:15, George M. Cohan's Famous Comedy with music,

"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"

With all the Burbank Favorites and a Regular Beauty Chorus

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Broadway Near 9th. Main 7005, F 1133.

3RD BIG WEEK BEGINS SUNDAY MAT. TWICE DAILY EVERY DAY.

"The Daughter of the Don"

THE GREATEST HISTORICAL DRAMA EVER FILMED

By Winfield Hogaboom—Founded on the History of Los Angeles in the Romantic Days of 1846. Mail Orders Received. Reserved Seats Now Selling.

Prices: Evening 8:15; 10-25-35-50-75c. Matinees 2:15 p. m., 10-25-50c

Orpheum

THE BEST OF VAUDEVILLE

Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c; boxes, \$1.00

Matinee at 2 DAILY, 10-25-50c; boxes 75c.

Except Holiday Matinees.

"PETTICOATS" with Grace Dunbar Nile & Co.; VIOLET ROMER, Dramatic Dancer; SPENCER & WILLIAMS, "Putting It Over;" LEO ZARRELL CO., Entertainers; MRS. LEAH HERZ & CO., "I Wish I Knew;" LOU HOLTZ, Father Joy's Boy; MARY MELVILLE, Herself Alone; ANNA WHEATON & HARRY CARROLL, in Mr. Carroll's Songs.

Orchestral Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Pathe semi-weekly News Views.

WOODLEY THEATRE

Shows Begin

11, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8, 9:30

ONE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, AUGUST 28

BLANCHE SWEET

in "PUBLIC OPINION"



SUPERBA THEATRE

Broadway at Fifth. 10-20-30c

Beginning Monday, Aug. 28

"THE DESTROYERS"

More Snow Stuff. A Story of the Canada Northwest with

LUCILLE LEE STEWART

Miller's Theatre

842 So. Main St.

One Week Starting Sunday. William Fox Presents The Princess of Shadowland

JUNE CAPRICE in "LITTLE MISS HAPPINESS"

The Sweetest Love Story Ever Written. Cast includes Harry Hilliard, Jane Lee and Sara Alexander

GARRICK THEATRE

BDWY NEAR 8TH.

11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Prices 10, 20 and 30c

ONE WEEK STARTING SUNDAY

HELEN HOLMES

The Beautiful

Mutual Star in

"JUDITH OF THE CUMBERLANDS"

WALLIS DRAMATIC SCHOOL

Est. 1908

GAMUT THEATRE
1044 S. Hope St. Main 3607

EIGHT YEARS RECORD as a Practical Training School for Stage and Platform, in the Famous WALLIS FIVE-ACT INSTRUCTION DRAMA. Rehearsals and Public Performances.

Frances Jordan Wallis, Dramatic Director.

C. W. Wallis, President

Semi-Professional Drama School

Wallis School of Dramatic Art in October will close its eighth year as a professional education institution of the city, in which time it has also filled quite a noticeable niche in the entertainment circle with plays semi-monthly, several ballets of large proportions and of decided merit, in parlor readings and dances and in sending out talent in studio work in the last year.

All branches of stagecraft are taught, with adult and children's classes following similar lines and a high professional standard is maintained among the students. Daily rehearsals are under the direction of C. W. Wallis, president of

the institution, or specially trained student directors, headed by Gladys Smith. Final rehearsals are personally directed by Frances Jordan Wallis. In these individuality and originality are especially encouraged. Plays are selected with the utmost care for an all-round development of a dramatic talent and an intelligent appreciation of the best in drama.

The term continues throughout the year without intermission, the summer season being especially devoted to the training of the tiny tots and the children in their vacation period. This summer these classes have been up to the usual large number and the fall will see many of the adult students back in rehearsals and dancing classes.

"Forty-five Minutes from Broadway"

Probably the most popular play ever written or produced by the famous George M. Cohan was his celebrated "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway." It embodies all of the famous George Cohan comedy, with his fine drawing of real human characters, and a great big sympathetic love story that appeals to all classes. It is a musical comedy.

At the Burbank Theater, beginning Monday night, will be given one of the most gorgeous productions of this jolly comedy that has been seen at the Burbank for many a day. There will be a big chorus of the most beautiful dancing girls to be found in Los Angeles. It will be brilliantly costumed, with song, dances, gaiety and comedy galore. It will be just the light, beautiful production that is most pleasing in the hot weather.

Playing the beautifully sympathetic role of "Mary" is Edith Lyle, the charming leading woman of the Burbank Company, who will give one of her offerings in this part. The fine role of "Kid Burns" that keeps the play moving at the lightning speed will be in the hands of Warner Baxter, while Frank Darien should be at his best as "Jim Blake." Dora Mae Howe will give a real interpretation of real musical comedy in this production, while others in the cast will be Vera Lewis, John Burton, Minnette Barrett, Bobby Roberts, and others. It will be of particular interest to Burbank patrons to know that James Corrigan will appear in the Burbank cast in this production, while the former musical comedy star, Neil Burns, one of the cleverest dancers and singers of musical comedy will play a big role.

Display of "Petticoats" at Orpheum

"Petticoats" is an exceedingly clever playlet, from the keen pen of John B. Hymer—not locally related—in which Miss Grace Dunbar Nile, a very pretty and effective actress, will appear next week at the Orpheum. This is not the first time "petticoats" have caused a stir, but Miss Dunbar who tops the new bill opening Monday, August 28, has made an extraordinary anticipatory excitement in town. Another feature of this same bill will be Violet Romer, an exceedingly dainty and popular young woman of local fame, who will present a series of tributes to Shakespeare, in dance. Miss Romer has hit upon quite a new thing, realized through a lavish expenditure. She has original concepts of the beauty of the great master, and interprets them in a way to make their appeal most strong and effective. She is a fairylike sprite, Ariel to the life, and her work has always uniquely expressive reverence in it. She is assisted by a capable reader who will give the Bard's lines about which her fancies are woven, and by orchestral accompaniment. Chester Spencer and Lola Williams come in an act called "Putting It Over." Anyone who can "put it over" these days has to be a success, so this must "go some." Leo Zarrell, with a troupe of entertainers of merit, in the fourth new number, will do brilliant evolutions and seemingly impossible feats. And the bill still retains as among its bright spots sprightly Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll, in their exploitation of the catchy Carroll songs; Mrs. Leah Herz and her company in "I Wish I Knew," Lou Holtz, "Father Joy's Boy" and rotund Mary Melville, "herself alone"—and she needs no help, while the usual fine orchestral concerts and the Pathe semi-weekly news views complete the array. You know Nora Bayes—of course you do. Well, she is announced for the week following. Nora will begin a brief stay at the Orpheum, adding one more brilliant star to the great catalogue presented there this season. Seats for her stay may be obtained on and after Monday.

"Pair of Sixes" Continues to Win

Third week of the famous farce comedy "A Pair of Sixes" begins, at the Morosco Theater, with tomorrow afternoon's matinee. The attraction is proving the banner offering of the summer season at this popular house, where capacity audiences have marked every performance. The story of "A Pair of Sixes" is one that has made the world laugh. A pair of sixes wins in an entirely unique game of draw poker, and the situations that develop during the two lively acts which follow are good for at least two laughs a minute. The production is of the usual high class Morosco standard, while in the cast are magnetic Mary Servoss, with Douglas MacLean Rodney Hildebrand, Gertrude Maitland, Viola Ray, Mary Baker, Wyndham Standing and Howard Scott. Sunday begins the third and last week of this hilarious comedy at the Morosco theater, which has been increasing in popularity.

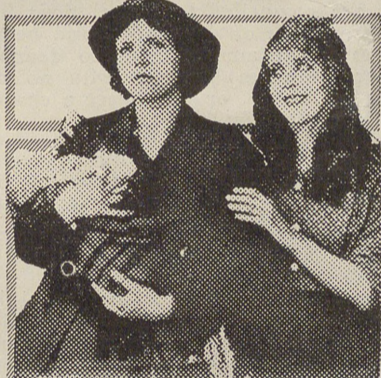
More Snow Scenes at Superba

Apparently nothing interests a Los Angeles audience more than "snow stuff" in the picture drama—as evidenced by the record Broadway run of "God's Country" at the Superba recently. Now this same house announces another snow picture—"The Destroyers," a dramatization of James Oliver Curwood's great story, "Peter God," the scene laid in the Canadian northwest, and most of the action dealing with the far north in winter. In it are some surpassingly fine snow pictures. "Peter God" is a striking and strong book, and the picture version of it is declared to be exceptionally fine. It concerns the arrival in the far northwest, at the home of a mounted police officer, of a beautiful mysterious woman, with whom he falls in love. Hearing him speak of Peter God, a hermit, she confesses that she is in search of the old man. The officer seeks for him himself and finds the man ill. He goes to him, nurses him back to life. This hermit's story is a tale of politics and unwitting intrigue with an adventure, which cost him his wife and honor, and of his subsequent flight to Canada.

The officer carries back the story to the strange woman, and declares his own love for her, only to hear her declare that she is Peter God's wife. How she braves the snows to reach him and nurse him, how he receives her, and the denouement, makes a tremendous human interest story. Lucille Lee Stewart will be seen in the leading role supported by an excellent cast.

"Little Miss Happiness" at Miller's

June Caprice, the charming little seventeen-year-old Fox beauty girl, is to be seen in a new and delightful film play at Miller's Theater for a week starting Sunday. "Little Miss Happiness" is declared to be the sweetest love story ever written. It is a picture of country life



LITTLE MISS HAPPINESS
WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION

and overflows with the quaint humor and spirit of the fields and with the innocence of a little girl who has passed her days among the daisies. Everyone who has seen June is madly in love with her girlish charm and her contagious smile. Handsome Harry Hilliard is the hero of the tale. Jane Lee, Zeena Keefe, Sidney Bracey, Robert Vivian and the eighty-year-old character woman, Sara Alexander, complete the cast. The latest Hearst International News Pictorial is an added attraction.

"Public Opinion" Shown at Woodley's

Those who see the Jesse L. Lasky production of "Public Opinion," which will be the attraction at Woodley's Theater opening with Monday matinee, with the beautiful Blanche Sweet in the stellar role, will be impressed with the similarity of theme to that of a famous murder case recently tried in New York City. The story of the photodrama and that of how the doctor in that case poisoned his victim, are practically identical, although the story was written by Margaret Turnbull several months before the trial occurred. It presents the striking way in which "Public Opinion" can be influenced and misdirected, and shows how a slight incident may misguide the proper application of justice. The Lasky Company has surrounded Miss Sweet with a cast of unusual excellence, including such distinguished artists as Earle Foxe, Edythe Chapman, Elliott Dexter, Tom Forman and Raymond Hatton.

Making Money Make Money

This book has for a sub-title "a Primer of Investing," but we find it a somewhat crude and illogical handling of a most important subject. Those who have the moral courage to take a chance, or who wish to take a short cut to fame and fortune, will find the book diverting if not dependable. ("Making Money Make Money." By H. L. Barber. A. J. Munson & Co. Bullock's.)

CUMNOCK SCHOOL'S NEW HOME

MANY READERS of The Graphic, who are also good friends of the Cumnock School of Expression will be glad to know that the school will open its new year in October with beautiful new buildings set in a charming campus at Vermont avenue and Second street, and with an augmented faculty a number of new courses, and every prospect for the most successful year in its history. The School of Expression has passed under the directorship of Miss Helen A. Brooks; and it would be hard to find anyone better fitted by temperament and experience to carry on the ideals of the school than Miss Brooks, who is well known in club circles of Southern California for her scholarly appreciation of literature and art and her ability as a lecturer on these and kindred topics.

Cumnock School of Expression is of collegiate rank, offering a three-year course which provides adequate training for professional work as a public reader, a teacher of dramatic art, or a story teller. At the same time its training, which develops the powers of expression whether of voice, mind or spirit, has the highest value as the basis for general culture.

In connection with the Expression School, Cumnock Academy is operated with a four-year course preparatory to college, and giving all the usual high school subjects. In the Academy is offered a three-year Home-makers' Course, which not only gives complete and adequate instruction in all phases of domestic science, household management, dietetics, and kindred more practical phases of home-making, but also includes the study of art, literature, music, dramatic art and sociology, so that its graduates are both efficient, intelligent "home-keepers," and well-balanced, cultured members of society. Combining the utmost practicality with attention to those things which contribute, in Matthew Arnold's phrase, to "sweetness and light," this course should fill a "long felt want."

Mrs. Edwin H. Brooks, B. L., is now the director of Cumnock Academy, where she is assisted by an able faculty, whose efforts are supplemented in many instances by instruction from the specialized group of experts on the faculty of Cumnock School of Expression.

Notes From Bookland

Among the best known and most charming of descriptive books is the late F. Hopkinson Smith's "A White Umbrella in Mexico," published by Houghton, Mifflin Co. Mr. Smith illustrated the text himself, and wrote of what he saw as he idled and painted. As an example of his far-seeing power in casual observation and of his descriptive skill this passage is an epitome:

"My memory went back to my three friends of the morning, standing in the sunlight, their sombreros in the dust; to the garrulous old gardner bending over his flowers; to the girl selling pottery; the almost tender courtesy and gentleness of these people, their unchanging serenity of temper, their marvelous patience, their innate taste and skill, their hopeless poverty and daily privations and sufferings; and finally to the injustice of it all."

"Peons and serfs in their own land! Despoiled by Cortez, tricked by his successors, enslaved by the viceroys, taxed, beaten, defrauded, and despised by almost every ruler and usurper since the days of Spanish rule, the whole history of the life of the Aztec, and his descendants, from the initial massacre at Cholula down to the present day, has been one long list of cruelty and deceit."

Willa Sibert Cather, author of "The Song of the Lark" and "O Pioneers!" has been passing the summer season in New Mexico, among the Santa Clara pueblos and the Black Mesa.

Another printing of Kate Douglas Wiggin's famous "Birds' Christmas Carol," recently from the press, marks the sixty-seventh time this charming and most popular story has been given to the public.

In his introduction of William E. Auginbaugh's "Selling Latin America: An International Problem," published by Small, Maynard Co., Maurice Switzer says: "A careful reading of this book—not a difficult matter, for unlike most works on commerce it is full of lively interest—will be profitable to every business man interested in the subject of Latin America. It will be valuable to those who are equipped or are willing to prepare themselves to cope with conditions as they are, and just as valuable to those who are not, for it may save them from the costly mistakes of experimentation in foreign fields."

Cool



THE temperature in the Alexandria dining rooms is always kept at a uniform 65 to 70 degrees that makes dining a real pleasure—no matter how warm the day may be.

Try the special
After Theatre Supper
at \$1 per plate

Alexandria Grill

Spring & 5th Sts.

Fourth Place in Five Years

The HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK is now fourth among the savings banks of Southern California in amount of interest paid depositors.

Five years ago when the bank was founded we were at the bottom of the list.

Our last statement shows a total of \$82,009.60 interest paid depositors for the six months ending July 1st, 1916.

This is a splendid testimonial of our service to the community.

HIBERNIAN Savings Bank

Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg.
FOURTH AT SPRING

NOTICE

No. B 41006

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the Matter of the Application of McCreery Lumber Company, a Corporation, for dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that McCreery Lumber Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, has presented to the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, a petition praying to be allowed to disincorporate itself, and that Monday, the 18th day of September, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been appointed as the time and the Courtroom of Department 12 of said Court as the place at which said application is to be heard.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 8th day of August, 1916.

(Seal)

H. J. LELANDE, Clerk.

By R. F. Gragg, Deputy.
John Beardsley, 334 Title Insurance Bldg.,
Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

No. 31994

Estate of Emma A. Culver, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Emma A. Culver, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to file them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles, or to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the office of A. B. Shaw, Jr., his attorney, Suite 334, Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles, California, which said office the undersigned selects as the place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Emma A. Culver, deceased, in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Dated July 29th, 1916.

A. B. SHAW, Administrator.



FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL



STOCKS AND BONDS

GENERALLY speaking a bond is safer than a share of stock, because it has prior claim to earnings and to assets. A bond in its true meaning, combining all that the name implies is secured both as to principal and interest, and as a class bonds are in a much higher investment plane than stocks. Many bonds which are amply secured will yield just as good and sometimes better interest rates than well protected stocks.

Shares of stock, even the best, only represent a speculative ownership in a corporation and dividends are only paid upon them at the discretion of the board of directors, when the company's earnings warrant it. Stocks fluctuate in value materially with changing business and market conditions, because they are dependent for their intrinsic value upon the earning power of the issuing company, its ability to pay dividends and also fluctuate with changing demand and supply. In times of great market activity, when it is felt that fundamental conditions are favorable to increased earnings on the part of many companies, the stocks naturally have a tendency to rise in price, thus affording the holder possibilities of obtaining a profit. Such conditions, however, are invariably only temporary, and thus cause prices to relapse subsequently to former and sometimes lower levels, and stockholders who hold on too long, not only lose a chance of profit, but often are forced later to sell at unfavorable times, thus resulting in a loss.

It is just this feature of fluctuating value which should be emphasized, because no matter how good a stock may be intrinsically it is also dependent for its value upon market conditions. Therefore, to be a successful stock purchaser one should also be a judge of the possible developments in market conditions, which is obviously not always possible.

Unlike a share of stock, a bond is the obligation of the issuing company, usually secured by a mortgage upon its property, and must be paid at face value at a specified time. It has therefore a tangible intrinsic value at all times, and the interest upon them is a charge upon the companies' earnings, which is paid at a fixed rate at specified intervals, before any dividends are paid upon the company's stock.

A bond is the logical medium for anyone who wishes to invest, particularly for investors of comparatively moderate means, who are dependent upon whatever they can earn and that their savings can earn.

Bond investments are continually growing in popularity because of the continual increasing degree of publicity, which is being given to them through advertising. Their merits are becoming more and more familiar to the investing public, who as a result of their better knowledge, now prefer them to the speculative possibilities of stock investments. The requirements of the small investor are also receiving a greater amount of attention than in former years as shown by the growing and continual publicity for \$100 bonds.

Contrary to general opinion \$100 bonds are not a new form of investment, for such bonds have been in many instances on the market for years. The only new thing about them is the publicity which they are receiving, and the earnest endeavor on the part of many conscientious bond dealers to direct the attention of the small investor to secured investments and not to allow him to waste his funds any longer in questionable stock ventures. The increasing demand for \$100 bonds and their greater publicity is not only due, as many people seem to assume, to the demand by small investors for a logical medium in which to place their savings. This is a big factor, but an equally important element is the demand for these bonds by more wealthy investors for a proper investment medium for the income from their previous investments. The \$100 bond is the convenient unit for this purpose, and also affords an excellent medium for the diversified investment of even a small sum in high grade securities.

United Railroads of San Francisco

Since the call has been issued for deposit with a reorganization committee of United Railroads of San Francisco general first mortgage 4% bonds, due 1927, with the intimation that default on the bonds may occur October 1, they have declined about three points in the market

to 33. At their former price around 36, where the direct return was 11%, they had long been discounting such development. These bonds have not sold up to 47 this year, and previous to the present decline they had been as low as 30. In 1915 they sold between 40 and 55%.

As has previously been pointed out, the difficulties of the company have not been in regard to earnings. It is able to earn its present charges. But it has been unable to do financing to take care of maturing issues, and many of these have been extended as long as the holders can permit them to be without forfeiting their rights under the statute of limitations. Underlying bonds amounting to \$2,200,000 come due in October and December, and it is hoped to get through a reorganization in time to meet them. Total secured and unsecured debt of the company, including the \$23,542,000 general first mortgage 4s, amounts to approximately \$40,000,000, and there is \$43,800,000 of stock outstanding, all controlled by the United Railways Investment Co. The reorganization is expected to cut this total capitalization about in half.

Officials of the company and of the United Railways Investment Co. have been working on plans for a reorganization for a good while past, and they have stated that these 4s would receive securities having a value in excess of the selling price of the bonds. Frank B. Anderson, chairman of the reorganization committee which has now been formed to carry through the readjustment, has stated that the \$2,200,000 underlying bonds coming due in the next few months will probably be paid off out of cash raised by the issue of bonds junior to any of the present outstanding underlying issues.

No more definite information has been given out as to what the details of the reorganization plan are likely to be, but it seems likely that the holders of the 4% bonds may get 50% in bonds of this new junior mortgage, and a further percentage of stock in the reorganized company. Control of the company can be retained by the United Railways Investment Co., even though there is a decided scaling down of the outstanding issues in as much as the holding company now controls all the stock.

To the Bankers' Convention

Applications for space on the many special trains to be run to the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association have never been so heavy as this year. The convention is to be held in Kansas City the week beginning September 25th, and already reservations are reaching unprecedented totals. It is estimated that there will be between four and five thousand in attendance at the convention, and the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Salt Lake Roads are perfecting arrangements to handle comfortably the large delegation which will depart from Southern California for the convention. The railroads usually go the limit in providing most luxurious accommodations for the bankers, and every train is a train de luxe.

Wells Fargo Report

Report of Wells Fargo & Co. filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission shows for the ten months, ending April 30th, as follows:

Total receipts for operating	\$37,157,591	\$31,490,638	Inc. \$5,666,953
Express privileges	19,178,640	16,114,814	Inc. 3,063,826
Total transportation revenue	\$17,978,950	\$15,376,823	Inc. \$2,602,126
Non-transportation revenue	941,667	592,273	Inc. 349,393
Total operating revenue	\$18,920,618	\$15,969,097	Inc. \$2,951,520
Total operating expense	16,235,904	14,803,204	Inc. 1,432,699
Net operating revenue	\$2,684,713	\$1,165,893	Inc. \$1,518,820
Taxes	332,034	351,015	Dec. 18,980
Operating income	\$2,341,648	\$805,879	Inc. \$1,535,768
Mileage, steam roads	77,797.00	75,530.17	Inc. 2,266.83
Mileage, other lines	31,461.73	37,465.13	Dec. 6,003.40

American Express Company

Report of the American Express Co. as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission shows for the ten months ending April 30th as follows:

Total receipts from operating	\$46,771,419	\$38,198,826	Inc. \$8,572,592
Express privileges	23,444,639	19,178,252	Inc. 4,266,387
Total transportation revenue	\$23,326,779	\$19,020,574	Inc. \$4,306,205
Non-transportation revenue	2,621,899	1,844,674	Inc. 777,225
Total operating revenue	\$25,948,678	\$20,865,248	Inc. \$5,083,430
Total operating expense	22,707,470	20,500,459	Inc. 2,207,010
Net operating revenue	\$3,241,207	\$364,788	Inc. \$2,876,419
Taxes	442,276	329,061	Inc. 113,209
Operating income	\$2,791,007	\$33,525	Inc. \$2,757,482
Mileage, steam roads	71,156.99	70,159.97	Inc. 997.02
Mileage, other lines	2,618.98	2,456.13	Inc. 192.85

Collections at Par

Establishment by the Federal Reserve Board of the par check collection system covering the entire country will have little effect on local banks so far as their present policy in the matter of accepting small accounts is concerned. Small accounts with satisfactory recommendations are welcomed as a rule by the California banks.

In the east bankers have stipulated that depositors maintain a minimum balance without interest allowance, or otherwise be subject to a charge, to repay the bank for the service it renders in handling the account. In the case of the smaller institutions the minimum is fixed at \$200 or \$300, with a charge of \$1 or \$2 per month if the balance falls below the required figure. The larger banks demand balances of at least \$500 to \$1,000. No hard and fast rule is laid down, and each case is judged on its individual merits. If the prospective depositor is well recommended and there are reasonable prospects that his account will show a consistent growth the bank will accommodate him, even though at the outset the amount of his deposit falls far short of the minimum otherwise required.

Country banks have pursued the opposite policy in this regard. They have not only accepted very small accounts, but, forced by keen competition, they have paid interest on the deposits, ranging as high as 4%. Of course the accounts have been run at a heavy loss, but the banks have reimbursed themselves by charging exchange on check collections, which in numerous instances has been beyond all reason. Now that this source of income is being closed, they are compelled to curtail their liberal treatment of depositors, and hence the movement among them to demand higher minimum balances with no interest allowance, or else exact a charge for their accommodation.

Bankers' Directory

July, 1916, edition of the Rand-McNally Bankers' Directory is just issued, and is a most useful book for bankers and attorneys.

It contains a list of all banks in the United States and Canada with their officers; the names and addresses of bank examiners; clearing house membership in each city; complete information as to federal reserve districts and banks; financial statement of every bank in the United States and Canada; interest rates; a carefully prepared digest of banking and commercial laws of each state; the newest maps of principal cities, Canadian provinces, Mexico, etc.; explanation and map of numerical system of A. B. A.; population of banking towns; reserve cities for national banks; list of state banks; and so much more information of authoritative character that it has become invaluable to bankers and business men. (Rand-McNally Bankers' Directory and List of Attorneys. Published by Rand-McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price \$6.)

Great Northern Paper Co. stock has advanced from \$250 per share to \$305.

Ethical Position of the Banker

Has it ever occurred to you that a banker holds a most important position in his community outside of and beyond the fact that he has an institution of wealth; that he has an ethical position above that of any other class of business; that his success and the success of his institution depend entirely upon the confidence of the public, and that in order to obtain and hold that confidence the banker must be a man of honor; that he must be a man who will hew to the line first, last, and all the time, and whose integrity must be unswerving, for the public never forgives a mistake? You may drive your automobile one hundred thousand miles without a single mishap, but a lapse of consciousness at the fatal moment may dash you to pieces. The sun might be eclipsed for a single hour and it would cause more comment than its constant shining for a whole year. The banker must be a man whose word can always be believed, a man who leads a clean life, a man who tries his best to do right. In my opinion the ideal banker is the one who not only guards with a jealous eye the sacred trust that has been placed upon him, but who is capable and willing to act as the confidential financial advisor of his patrons.

R. R. IRVINE, JR.

From the Southern Pacific

Earnings of the Southern Pacific are running on the basis of more than 11% on the stock. This means that the dividend will be earned nearly twice over for the fiscal year which ended June 30. The company has maintained a high standard of equipment and its rolling stock is in good shape, so that no large expenditures are expected from this source. The present 6% dividend rate has been maintained since 1908 and in the last five years more than 32,000,000 have been put back into working capital out of earnings. This stock seems to be one of the more attractive standard railroad issues.

For Investors' Relief

After more than a decade of active effort on the part of investment bankers and others in adapting taxation to modern conditions Massachusetts departed from the policy of a general tax which had been the community's main reliance for revenue for three centuries and on May 26, 1916, put into effect a state income tax. This law places a tax of 6% upon the interest received from notes, bonds, etc., so that upon a 5% \$1,000 bond the actual tax is but \$3.00 per thousand which compares with the old tax rate averaging about \$20.00 per thousand which the state has been impotently trying to collect. Such a law as this is needed in California.

Showing Crop Reports

Agricultural Department report showing the condition of the cotton crop August 25 will be issued Thursday, August 31, at 11 a. m.

On Friday, September 8, at 2:15 p. m., a crop report will be issued which will give a summary of the condition and forecast on September 1 (or at time of harvest) of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, rice and apples. Also the yield and quality of hay and peaches. A supplemental report will be issued which will show condition of minor stocks.

Many Idle Cars

Supply of idle cars still continues small in spite of the amount of equipment buying which the railroads have been doing in the last year. There were only 10,616 idle cars August 1, 1916, as compared with 52,234 July 1, 1916, and 264,243 August 1, 1915. On the first of this month the surpluses reported by all the roads aggregated 47,908 cars, but they also reported shortages totalling 37,292 cars, leaving a net surplus of only 10,616. July 1 of this year the gross surplus was 68,035 and the shortage 15,801.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe on indications furnished by preliminary statement of earnings for year to June 30 last, published recently, surplus for common stock is estimated to approximate 13%, as against 9.18% in 1915, 7.39% in 1914 and 8.62% in 1913.

Convertible Bonds Purchasable

There are a number of railroad convertible bonds which can now be purchased on fair yield basis, which will probably move upward with any material advance in the respective stocks. The following table shows conversion period, price of conversion privilege and yield on bonds:

Bonds.	Period	Price Bases
Atchison 4s, 1955...	June, 1918	100 3.74
Atchison 4s, 1960...	June, 1923	100 3.75
R. & O. 4½s, 1930...	Feb., 1928	110 4.95
C. & O. 4½s, 1932...	Feb., 1920	100 5.90
St. P. 4½s, 1932...	June, 1917	100 4.35
St. P. 5s, 1914...	Feb., 1916	100 4.57
Erte 4s, 1953...	Oct., 1917	60 5.99
Nor. & W. 4½s, 1938...	Sept. 1923	100 2.64
Sou. Pac. 4s, 1929...	June, 1919	130 5.36
Sou. Pac. 5s, 1934...	June, 1924	100 4.62
Union Pac. 4s, 1927...	July, 1917	175 4.65

Internal Revenue Receipts

Collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1916, as compared with 1915, according to the preliminary report of Commissioner W. H. Osborn, were as follows:

Ordinary collections, including the "emergency revenue:"	
1916	\$387,786,035
1915	335,479,265
Increase	52,306,770
Income-tax collections:	
1916	124,937,252
1915	80,201,758
Increase	44,735,493
Aggregate collections:	
1916	512,723,287
1915	415,681,023
Increase	97,042,263
Conversion Conversion	

Report on Crop Yields

Hay (other than alfalfa, which is a current crop) and grain, throughout the state, are about all harvested. While the average yield of each has been below normal, the total acreage planted in California was so great that the total yield was much larger than was expected. Increased prices more than make up for any difference in quantity. The cool summer has done much for the bean and beet crops, both of which promise well.

In Southern California the Valencia orange crop is being rapidly sent to market. The quality of the fruit is most excellent and prices satisfactory. The orange growers of the state have fared exceedingly well in 1916. When all of the oranges now planted in the San Joaquin Valley come to full bearing, if prices can be maintained at anything like present figures the returns from this one branch of our industries will be far beyond anything dreamed of.

Lemons are also yielding a golden harvest. The earlier deciduous fruit crops have by this time all been harvested and either dried or canned are ready for market. The fruit canneries are running at full blast on later deciduous crops, with an active demand in sight for total output. When all deciduous fruits are put away, tomatoes and late vegetables will occupy the canneries in the fall months.

Were not California the most highly taxed state in the union, the prosperity of her people would be unbounded, but her burdens of taxation are so excessive that, when added to the increased exactions of labor, profits of producers are thereby seriously reduced. California has been exceedingly fortunate since her tax burdens have grown to their present enormous proportions in that all of her products have sold at exceptionally high prices. Let a lean year come, that is, a year when California's products sell cheaply, and then will her people fully realize how great her tax burdens are.—Farmers' & Merchants' Note Book.

Grape Industry in Films

Extent, importance and beauty of the grape industry of California, together with the romance of its institution in 1772 by Father Junipero Serra, are now being shown in moving picture houses throughout the state. The pictures have been taken in the most important vineyard districts and they constitute an eloquent demonstration of the value of the viticultural industry.

They will be shown in three reels. The first deals with the history of the vine in California and begins with the planting of the first vine by Father Serra. Other scenes shown in this reel are the oldest grape vine in the state at San Gabriel; the largest vine in the United States at Carpinteria; students at the University of California analyzing vines at the Berkeley laboratory; the viticultural class at the University Farm at Davis; experimental vineyards of the United States Department of Agriculture in various parts of the state; "Grape Day" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and other very interesting subjects.

In the second reel is depicted the table and raisin grape industries in detail, showing the quantities of men and women at work in the vineyards and packing houses; the picking of the grapes, the drying of the raisins, the shipping of the table grape culls and the second crop raisin grapes to the wineries; beautiful clusters of typical table and raisin grapes; and scenes of the Raisin Day Festival at Fresno.

In the third reel the wine grape industry is shown the vast acreage of hill-sides and desert wastes that have been reclaimed; the plowing, sulphuring, grafting and picking; and glimpses of the St. Helena Vintage Festival, which is to be repeated September 1 to 4.

Immense Ford Production

July 31st the Ford Motor Company completed its 1915-1916 year with the production of 533,921 cars. To complete these cars the number of employees at the Ford factory has been increased to more than 33,000, while the pay rolls of the branches and branch factories have grown to more than 12,000 names.

Ford production for 1914-1915 was 300,000 cars, and the increase seen in the last year indicates that a higher mark will be set for 1916-1917, but no official announcement has yet been made of the proposed production for the coming year.

Thanks to the National City Bank, we have already made appreciable beginning in the establishment of banks of our own in South America, where United States trade can be handled directly. Perhaps it is true in a measure that commerce follows the flag. It is certain that it follows the capital loaned for development and the banking facilities which should always accompany it.

Vice-President Storey of the Atchison says: "Already we have received enough applications from our newspaper advertisements, in which we asked for men to operate trains in the event of a strike, to supply the demand even if passenger and mail trains operatives go out."

Southern Pacific Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½%. Dividend is payable October 2 to stock of record August 31.

Standard Oil Co. of California regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share declared August 19, payable September 15 to stockholders of record August 15.

Farm Loan Board commenced hearings at Augusta, Me., on August 21, with view to determining division of country into twelve farm loan districts and location of Federal farm loan banks.

The electric light and power industry continues to record substantial increases at the close of each month over the output for corresponding months of last year.

There are twenty banks in the United States carrying deposits in excess of \$100,000,000.

WANTED

We desire for our files copies of the following numbers of THE GRAPHIC:

1915: July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Sept. 18; Oct. 2; Dec. 11.

1914: Jan. 17.

1913: Dec. 6, 13, 20.

Subscribers wishing to dispose of any of these numbers will confer a favor by advising us to that effect.

GENERAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION

IT IS our purpose to present in this department from time to time the latest and most authoritative information on investment and banking topics. This information will be of the greatest interest and importance to private investors, bank officials, bank depositors, bond houses, savings banks and insurance interests and will deal with these subjects in non-technical terms as far as possible in order to assist and instruct those who are not ordinarily in receipt of information of this character. Among the subjects to be touched upon are the following:

Trusts and trust funds
Securing eastern accounts
Do small checking accounts pay?
The banker as an advisor
Courtesy in banking as an advertisement
Investments for your children
Investments for your wife
Investments for your mother
The young spendthrift and his end
The tight-wad's system

"Tourists' Northwest" Guide Book

Evidently a born traveler, the writer of "The Tourists' Northwest" is one who not only loves to see the world, but has a bee's instinct for gathering up the honey of good local stories and traditions. A reader who, like the reviewer, has been fortunate enough to have passed months or years north of the Oregon line will find here the past recalled vividly, with an addition of anecdote and historical information that adds greatly to the reminiscent pleasure. Moreover, her hold on the studies that are needed to make a sound critic of civilization,—ethnography and the like—is adequate, saving her from the pitfalls that beset the mere journalist-observer. It is more than eighty years since a New Yorker, Joseph Priest of Albany, published a treatise in which he insisted that the Pacific coast had been settled in parts by Mongolians. "The remains of cities and towns of an ancient population," he states, "exist everywhere on the coast of the Pacific, which agree in a fashion with the works and ruins found along the Chinese coasts, exactly west from the western limits of North America, showing beyond all dispute that in ancient times the countries were known to each other, and voyages were reciprocally made." In modern corroboration of this assertion, is an incident that happened in the fall of 1915, when a Japanese vessel, dismasted in a gale off the coast of Japan, was blown to sea, and after forty-three days drifted to shore on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia, where the three surviving castaways were succored. Regarding which, consult Chapter III. The author does justice to the noble character of Marcus Whitman and his wife, without committing herself either to the extreme view of those who call him the "Savior of Oregon," or the doubting Thomases dub his memorable ride through the passes of the Rockies to Washington the "Whitman myth." The maps and illustrations are numerous and excellent, and the book is a wonder of practical, accurate and entertaining details descriptive of the magnificent territory which includes the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. ("The Tourists' Northwest." By Ruth Kedzie Wood. Dodd, Mead & Company. Bullock's.)

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ists and experts alike.
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have shown themselves
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to motor cylinders, as far
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proclivities are concern-
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Pennsylvania oils." Zerolene
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selected California crude—as-
phalt-base—not only made
from the right crude but made right.
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Books

IF the author of this book founded her story on first-hand knowledge of the sultan of Turkey and his intimate life, it is quite easy to understand why the book appears anonymously. It seems incredible that anyone possessing such knowledge should have escaped from the Ottoman Empire alive.

But whether founded upon fact or not, here is a story of real adventure, as impossible as Arabian Nights or Grimm's Fairy Tales, and every bit as interesting.

Lionel Deguernay, a young Englishman, the youngest son of a lord, has displeased his father, and been disinherited by him. We find him in Turkey, where, through the efforts of a countryman, he secures the position of tutor to the Imperial Princess, his duties consisting of lessons in riding, driving and the English language. He proceeds with an abruptness more French than English to fall in love with one of the sultan's wives, the mother of his brightest pupil—a spirited, tense and resolute young woman of eighteen years, who does not scruple to defy the sultan and declare her hatred of him.

The most remarkable character of the story is Lala Sheddin, the eunuch who has managed the affairs of the palace for about forty years. How his wit and shrewdness bring about the release of the Sultana Kizetesh, and her eventual elopement with the English tutor, (and the boy, her son) is quite thrilling enough to send romantic shivers down one's spinal column.

The book is carefully written. It is rather a pity that so much good English and such painstaking care should have been given to working up so slight a plot. ("The Grasp of the Sultan." By Houghton, Mifflin Co. Bullock's.)

"Heir of Duncannon"

No better mild pabulum for a summer outing could be offered than Amy McLaren's "Heir of Duncannon." The author made a favorable impression with her "Bacabee Jack," the title whereof suggests character sketching, while the "Heir of Duncannon" has about it a flavor of the romantic.

Her present story is a romance, but of a distinctly conventional type. A spendthrift laird, descendant of a long line of gallant Graemes, has been compelled to lease his mansion to a rich English iron-master, John Mason, whose son Gerald is the hero of the tale—an excellent young man in every way. Accompanying the remains of her father, when they are placed in the family vault, comes Mary Graeme, a fascinating yet unsophisticated girl who has seen much of the seamy side of life on the Continent with her father and his gambling friends. She proves to be the double of her beautiful ancestress Lady Mary Graeme whose portrait hangs in the picture-gallery of Duncannon. It is evident that a happy match will terminate everything, and save Duncannon to the heiress of all the Graemes. Why is the title, by the way, not "The Heiress of Duncannon?" It is in the portrayal of character that the strength of the author lies. Her Donald Dolgleirk, the good old factor, Kirsty Peebles his housekeeper, and the irascible Colonel Torrens, are all real types, well depicted. Kirsty's bright vernacular is immaculate, of the Ayrshire type. But there is little or no local color in the narrative to determine the surroundings; the scenery is conventionally Scottish. As has been already remarked, the author's fate lies in her character studies. ("The Heir of Duncannon." By Amy McLaren. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Bullock's.) J. M. D.

Harold Bell Wright's Latest

In his latest book, "When a Man's a Man," Harold Bell Wright has produced, the best story that he has given the public since "That Printer of Udell's" brought him into focus. It is not literature—Mr. Wright is not a literary man in the sense that the term is generally accepted—but it is a grippingly wholesome tale, with the Arizona ranges for a background, and the men who talk as straight as they shoot for the subsidiary

characters. The central figure is a rich man's son, an athlete at college, who, until the girl he loved put ambition into his soul, was content to do as he pleased—lead an aimless, objectless, indolent life, accomplishing nothing worth while, frittering away the really fine gifts with which he was naturally endowed.

Then he received a jolt so severe that he decided to prove to the girl who had told him the truth about himself that he was not the utterly hopeless creature she had imagined, and with no word to his world he disappeared. How he disproved her predictions and rehabilitated his character is the story. On an Arizona cattle ranch, within a day's ride of Prescott, the once pampered, debonair Lawrence Knight, "Honorable Patches," friendless and penniless, redeems himself, reveals the true manhood that is in him, and at the end of his probationary period experiences a cruel awakening that is a part of his soul's discipline.

There are cowboys, rodeos, round-ups, cattle stealing and one near-lynching to enliven the pages, with a sufficient injection of femininity to keep the heart interest from stagnating. Mr. Wright is shy on technique; his characters are not consistent in speech or action at times, and when he attempts conversation he betrays a stiltedness of language that is irritating. But he preaches a good moral—for the preacher will obtrude in spite of his effort to be author—his situations are always wholesome and his philosophies of life, if not deep, are plausibly sound. In spite of his defects of style and of character drawing the author of "When a Man's a Man" has written an entertaining story, relieved by many colorful bits of descriptive matter showing an intimate acquaintance with Arizona's turquoise skies and everlasting hills. Numerous etchings—glimpses of the cattle ranches and the cattle ranges—dot the printed page, the author's own handiwork. It is a story that will probably bring in handsome financial returns to its builder, and that is of much more account in these prosaic days than if it were merely literature. ("When a Man's a Man." By Harold Bell Wright. The Book Supply Company. Bullock's.) S. T. C.

Troubles of the Presidency

In a clear and readable way our ex-President presents to readers in this little volume the functions of the chief magistrate in all its varied aspects. Many citizens over-estimate what he is able to do. At page fifty there is a pathetic appeal for a little reasonableness. "These political philosophers," he remarks, "visit the president with responsibility for every thing that is done and that is not done. If poverty prevails, where, in their judgment, it should not prevail, then the president is responsible. If other people are richer than they ought to be, then the president is responsible. While the president's powers are broad, he cannot do everything. The lines of his jurisdiction are as fixed as a written constitution can make them. He has tremendous responsibilities. He is doing the best he can. And while we may differ from his judgment, while we may think he does not bring the greatest foresight to his task, that he may select poor instruments for his assistants, we must remember that he is the head of our government, that he represents our nationality and our country, and that it is our duty as citizens and patriots to uphold his hands, to give him credit for a high sense of duty and a conscientious discharge of it."

While the president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia called into the service of the United States, yet, under the Constitution, Congress alone has the power to declare war. However, having the army and navy at his disposal, he can take such action as to involve the country in war, and leave Congress no option but to declare it or to recognize its existence. The fact that no president since Monroe has cared to don a military garb as president, and the existence of a national sentiment which would dislike such an appearance, show how unmilitarist is the temper of the people. No

matter how large our army or how powerful our navy, they will always be at the call of a personage intensely civilian in his make-up. ("The Presidency: Its Duties, Its Opportunities and Its Limitations." By William Howard Taft. Chas. Scribner's Sons. Bullock's.) James Main Dixon.

Psychological Study of a Prisoner

If Alice Brown has the same remarkable ability to read the minds of her acquaintances that she has shown in analyzing the characters in her last story, she must be a rather uncanny person to meet. In this book, "The Prisoner," she has given us a psychological study better, in that it is both more kindly and more true than anything we have had for a long time. Her characters are so consistent, that no matter what they may do—and they do amazing things—we are not surprised. Each is quite reasonable according to his light, and the uncanny part of it is that Miss Brown makes us see so clearly into each mind, that we are able to get the point of view of every one of her characters. She not only reads the minds in the story—she controls the mind of her reader as well. Few writers possess this quality of concentration. Miss Brown is intent on her work, she seems to be speaking directly and forcefully to her reader. It is almost as if she were writing for, or to, a sympathetic individual mind. "The Prisoner," around whom the story is written, returns from jail to his home town in New England to take up his broken bits of life and strive to make a new pattern of them. But he finds his picture puzzle completely baffling, and complicated almost beyond endurance by his wife, who deserted him from the time his sentence was pronounced, and who lives just around the corner; by his two adoring step-sisters; by his old father, and above all, by a most amazing and incredible old woman in dingy velvet and a floppy hat spilling over with feathers. A long time previous, a certain Royal Personage had presented to this Madam Beattie, then a world famous singer, a marvelous necklace of diamonds. How the necklace was stolen and restored to her, and the part the prisoner plays in the transaction is something more than merely good reading. Miss Brown's work is always well done, never slipshod or hurried. Her books are invariably good, but "The Prisoner" is decidedly Alice Brown at her best. ("The Prisoner." By Alice Brown. The Macmillan Co. Bullock's.)

You Know Me, Al

Here is a baseball story told in letters written by Jack Keefe to his chum, Al, and a more breezy collection would be hard to find. It is a book that will be devoured eagerly by fans, and even for readers who may not comprehend his picturesque slang there is still enough of interest to hold their attention. For Jack's love affairs play a prominent part in the story. Once safely married he settles down to a certain extent, and after his baby boy is born he becomes as dependably domesticated as a pet lamb. His only worry is lest the boy prove to be a left-handed pitcher. Jack is quite frankly conceited, and green enough to be unconscious of the fact. If the subject of baseball appeals to you at all you will find this book thoroughly entertaining. He is sold to the White Sox and later to various teams, and his terse and unique descriptions of his experiences are entirely new to fiction. ("You Know Me Al." By Ring W. Lardner. Bullock's.)

Books Out in August

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